The New-York Times.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Conclusion of the Special Session of the Senate.

Unanimous Passage of the Resolutions Relative to British Aggressions.

Extension of the Pacific Mail Contract—The Tehuantepec Contract—The New Minister to Naples—Burton's Theatre for a Court-House, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 16.

The Pacific Mail contract was extended to-day one year from the 1st of October next, at $340,000 per annum.

The Mail contract with the Le Sere and Benjamin Tehuantepec Company for one year was signed ten days ago, but was suspended until the production of two sureties. The pay is to be $285,000. The principal partners will go to New-York to-morrow to raise $150,000 on this contract.

Mr. CHANDLER, the new Minister to Naples, applied for the mission to Rome, should Mr. CASS be recalled, and it was promised him. The application was made in view of the fact that Mr. CHANDLER carried the Catholic vote for Mr. BUCHANAN. The Administration thought it inadvisable to credit a Catholic agent so near the Pope. Mr. CHANDLER, however' accepts the appointment.

Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY has completed his arrangements to leave Washington, and now only awaits orders from his Government.

A rumor, which is current here, that the President is lying very sick, may reach you. There is no truth in it. He is much fatigued from his late labors, and declines seeing company, in order to recuperate.

Mr. MASON's resolutions were passed to-day in the Senate unanimously; not because they were considered of the slightest importance, but lest their failure to pass might be misconstrued by the British Government.

The Indian Treaties pending were all postponed.

The Secretary of the Interior has concluded a contract for the purchase of Burton's Theatre for a Court-house.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 16.

It was the House bill for the extension of the Light-House Establishment, which failed to pass the Senate. The civil appropriation act provides about $600,000 for the present works on the Pacific. Atlantic. Gulf and Lake coasts, including $6,440 for the purchase of the best self-righting life-boat at each of the stations on the coast of New-Jersey, and $10,000 for the purchase of the best life-boats, to be approved by the Treasury Department, for the Long Island coast.

The President is suffering from a severe indisposition.

The Treasury Department has promptly written to the successful bidders for the Treasury note loan, requesting immediate compliance with its terms.

The Senate confirmed to-day all the nominations of the President, including that of Judge FAINE, as Marshal of Kansas. Much of the session was occupied in the consideration of the Indian treaties.

The return of Governor CUMMING to Camp Scott is in accordance with his promise made to General JOHNSTON before his departure.

The Ocean Postage bill appropriates $346,500 for the transportation of the mails from New-York to Liverpool, with a proviso that there be paid therefrom so much as may be required to procure the transportation of the mails on such days as the Collins steamers may fail to take them from New-York. Out of this same appropriation is to be paid $16,757 for outward trips from New-York to Liverpool in February and April, 1857, and February, March and April, 1858, when the Collins line failed to perform the service, and a further sum of $35,000, or so much as may be necessary, to enable the Postmaster-General to procure the transportation of the mails from New-York to Liverpool and back on the 24th of April, 8th and 22d of May, and 5th and 19th of June, 1858, if the Collins line fail to perform the service on these days. $261,000 is appropriated for the mails from New-York to New-Orleans, Charleston, Savannah Havre, Chagres and back; $328,350 for the mails from Panama to California, Oregon and back; $122,000 for the mails between San Francisco and Olympia; $22,400 for the mails on Puget's Sound; $230,000 for the mails from New-York *via* Southampton or Cowes to Havre; $50,000 for the mails between Charleston and Havana, and $100,000 for the mails across the Isthmus. It is not lawful for the Postmaster to make any steamship or other new contract for conveying the mails on the sea for a longer period than two years, nor for any other compensation than sea and inland postages. He is authorized to cause the mails to be transported between the United States, and by any lines, for port or ports by steamships, paying therefore, if by any American vessels, sea and inland postage, and if by a foreign vessel, sea postage only. Preference is always to be given to an American over a foreign steamship, when departing from the same port for the same destination, within three days of each other.

XXXVth CONGRESS......Special Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 16.

Shortly after the meeting of the Senate, the galleries were ordered to be cleared, the thirty-eight members present having unanimously voted to go into secret Session.

When the doors were opened, Mr. MASON moved to take up the British aggression resolutions, which was agreed to, by

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Benjamin, Bigler Brown, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hammond, Hayne, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Jones, Kennedy, King, Mason, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wright, Yulee—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Broderick, Harlan and Pugh—3.

Mr. MASON said he had refrained from debating these resolutions, notwithstanding their important character.

The resolutions were then passed unanimously and Mr. MASON asked that this fact be entered on the journal.

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, (as the judgment of the Senate,) That American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and therefore any visitation, molestation, or detention of such vessels by force, or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States.

Resolved, That the recent and repeated violations of this immunity, committed by vessels of war belonging to the Navy of Great Britain in the Gulf of Mexico, and the adjacent seas, by firing into, interrupting and otherwise forcibly detaining them on their voyage, requires, in the judgment of the Senate, such unequivocal and final disposition of the subject, by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, touching the rights involved, as shall satisfy the just demands of this Government, and preclude hereafter the occurrence of like aggressions.

Resolved, That the Senate fully approves the action of the Executive in sending a naval force into the infested seas with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels-of-war of any other nation." And it is the opinion of the Senate that, if it become necessary, such additional legislation should be supplied in aid of the executive power as will make such protection effectual.

A committee appointed to wait upon the President, having reported that he has no further communication to make, the Senate *adjourned* this extraordinary session.

The Adjournment—Condition and Conduct of Members.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, June 15, 1858.

If the better part of Washington as it was, is gone, the silence which is left upon Capitol Hill to a great degree compensates for it. The stars and stripes are put away to rest from their half-year's work on either hand of Capt. MEIGS', at present unsightly Capitol dome,—the crack of the Speaker's hammer, together with the sharp tones of his voice, is hushed; there are no more wranglings, no more personalities indulged in; even the poor, heart-sick beggar who has been here all Winter, was here the one before that, and another still, asking simple justice of Congress—*he* has left our streets and gone to his distant home disappointed. The lobby has gone home in swearing mood, for Congress was so anxious to get home that it left a vast amount of business all ready for legislation untouched. As is usually the case, many schemes of plunder are in this way defeated for the present, and a great many nonest claims are kicked over to another session. Congress is paid for transacting such business—it could do it all in one week if it would work honestly and bravely—but it will never do it.

The last days of the session were, on the whole, unusually free from disgraceful occurrences. The session came in like a lion and went out like a lamb. KEITT, the notable, deserves especial praise. He was gentlemanly to the last, nor to appearance was in liquor to an appreciable extent. To tell the truth, and the House generally will bear me witness, since Mr. KEITT had his wholesome collision with GROW, he has improved in his manners wonderfully. The comments of the civilized Press upon that affair have had an excellent effect upon him. He has made friends during the Winter with many Republicans, and has discovered that they are not all monsters. It is doubtful if henceforth KEITT is not to be reckoned among the Union-savers.

There was SHORTER, of Alabama. At the beginning of the session he considered it an act of wickedness to bow to a Republican. He insulted the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers. But, at the close of the session, he has become the companion of more than one member who hates Slavery, and he parts regretfully from many of his Republican friends. These are but specimens.

But to return. The House behaved itself very well in its closing hours. So did the Senate. The Senate has not raised its reputation, however, during this session for dignity and Senatorial courtesy. This is so manifest that even GLANCY JONES, the solemn and slow Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, on Saturday last, ventured to administer a very sharp rebuke to the honorable Senators, for which he was called to order by a brother member. Now, when GLANCY JONES rebukes a body of legislators, the majority of which are of his party, it is evidence of the most satisfactory sort that they deserve rebuke. He spoke the truth of the Senate. That body is getting so Democratic that it welcomes every-day stump-speech makers and bush fighters to its ranks. Hence the collisions, the passages-at-arms and the liquorish scenes.

But there is a bit of gossip hid in GLANCY JONES' rebuke. He is, in a sense, the mouth-piece of the President, and the rebuke indicates that Mr. BUCHANAN is not pleased with the conduct of the Senate this session. When the President takes snuff Mr. JONES sneezes. The President does not like the independent conduct of TOOMBS and PUGH, and other Democratic Senators. DOUGLAS, STUART and BRODERICK were all that he could get along with and keep up from bed; but when, Lecompton being settled, other Democratic Senators began to rebel on smaller matters—smaller because not opposing the Slavery question—it was very irritating to the Presidential nerves.

But there is no Congress here now to harass President or Cabinet, and we shall see new developments ere long, or the prophets this way are false ones.

Before closing, I must speak of the conduct of the House, yesterday, in receding from all its amendments to the Post-Office bill. Thus the amendment which both branches had agreed to, giving out the Post-Office printing to the lowest bidder, throughout the country,—a great reform,—*was lost* by the anxiety of Republicans to get home to their families.

VYR.

STILL LATER FROM UTAH.

Return of Governor Cumming to Camp Scott—Everything Quiet in the Mormon Capital—No News of Captain Marcy, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 16.

A dispatch dated Leavenworth, the 13th inst., brought by United States Express to Booneville, says that two gentlemen, named MOLSEN and NICKERSON, arrived there last night, in 29 days from Camp Scott. They left Fort Bridger on the 14th of May, eight days subsequent to the last Express. Governor CUMMING was still at Salt Lake City. These gentlemen reported that General JOHNSTON had provisions sufficient to last him until the 10th of June; that they bore a request from him to Colonel HOFFMAN to hurry the supplies forward, and that they met Colonel HOFFMAN, May 22d, fifteen miles beyond Platte Bridge, and two hundred and fifty miles from Camp Scott. His command was progressing well, but had lost fifty mules in the snow-storm previously reported. Colonel HOFFMAN, on receiving the order, immediately dispatched twenty-five wagon loads in advance of his column to the assistance of General JOHNSTON. They also met the Peace Commissioners at Platte Bridge, who would overtake Colonel HOFFMAN. The same day they met Colonel ANDREWS, thirty-two miles beyond Fort Kearney.

On June 5 Col. MONROE was 100 miles beyond Big Blue. June 7, Col. MAY was in camp at Big Blue, and Col. MORRISON was at the Nemeha. On the 9th of June nothing had been heard of Capt. MARCY.

The army at camp Scott were in very good health.

When about 60 miles west of Fort Laramie, Messrs. MOLSON and NICKERSON were passed by a Mormon express from Salt Lake City, May 11, bound to Council Bluffs. The express party reported that Governor CUMMING had returned from Salt Lake to Camp Scott with themselves, but that they expected he would go back again to the city immediately. They also represented everything as quiet and indicative of peace in the Mormon capital.

The Dispatches Received by General Scott.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15.

General SCOTT asserted last evening that news had been received from the headquarters of the army in Utah, to the effect that Governor CUMMING is liable to be betrayed by the Mormons; that the latter appeared to be making demonstrations to emigrate, as a whole, while in fact it was believed that they were only intending to remove their women and children from the scene of strife, and were actually preparing for a conflict. These suspicions were strengthened by what are asserted as facts, that the Mormons have possession of all the approaches to Salt Lake City, and are fortifying the mountain passes, and assert their determination to resist the entrance of the United States troops into the city.

Items from Camp Scott.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT BRIDGER, U. T., Monday, April 5, 1858.

On the 30th ult., the civilians who resided in Eckelsville, moved down and camped with the army. Their position is along the creek, a short distance in the rear of the head-quarters of Colonel JOHNSTON, which forms the centre of the line. The company of the 10th Infantry, under Lieut. KELLY, which was stationed at Eckelsville, was sent to Smith's Fork, in addition to a company of the 10th, under Lieut. DUDLEY, to reinforce Col. COOK'S command of Dragoons, who are guarding the animals of the command.

The Governor, who has been living all Winter in a tent, found no difficulty in moving, but the remainder of the civilians found it rather inconvenient to leave their comfortable houses. They are now, however, nicely settled in their new residences. Judge ECKELS and Dr. FORNEY, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, have each constructed excellent houses, by stretching canvas over a frame of poles, and building fire-places and chimneys of sods. The Marshal and other civilians are now residing in tents. The Court House, in which the United States District Court for this District meets to-day, consists of a fine large hospital tent, furnished for that purpose by Col. JOHNSTON, who has made every exertion to promote the comfort and convenience of the civil authorities.

There are several cases on the docket of the Court which will be tried at this session. It has been found necessary to summon a Grand Jury.

Justice BURR, assisted by Marshal DOTSON and a file of soldiers, made a descent, on the 1st inst., upon a gambling establishment which was opened in this camp on an extensive scale, and after surrounding it, arrested some 16 or 18 persons, who were engaged in gambling. Such was their astonishment and complete surprise that many of them thought that it was an "April fool" joke which was being played upon them, but they found it rather a dear joke. Upon trial twelve were convicted before the Justice of the Peace of gambling, eleven of whom were fined in the sum of $50 each, and one in the sum of $80. Two others were held to bail to appear before the District Court to answer to the charge of keeping the gambling house.

This has created quite a panic among the gamblers, and several who were not caught have already left the camp.

The weather has not been pleasant since I last wrote, in consequence of the high northwesterly winds which have prevailed. We are, however, cheered by the songs of birds, which are beginning to be quite numerous.

I have omitted to mention that Governor CUMMING to-day, before leaving, appointed W. J. MCCORMICK, Esq., of Indiana, Secretary of the Territory *pro tem.*, in the absence of Secretary HARTNETT.

Tribute to the Utah Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
CAMP SCOTT, U. T., March 22, 1858.
General Orders, No. 18.

The following tribute of the General-in-Chief—concurred in by the War Department—to the merit and soldierly bearing of the officers and men of the army of Utah, exhibited on the march to this camp, amid deep snows, severe storms, and numerous privations, is published to the army, in accordance with his wishes:

"The General-in-Chief desires, likewise, to tender through you, to the officers and men of your expedition, the expression of his high appreciation of the noble energy, patience and spirit which they have displayed. The achievement of Colonel COOKE in bringing up his regiment to join you, in such comparatively good condition, at so late a season, appears specially worthy of commendation."

By order of Colonel A. S. JOHNSTON.
(Signed) F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, arrived here from Halifax at 11 o'clock this evening. The papers she brings contain no news of interest additional to that already sent over the wires. Her mails will be transmitted South over the New-Haven road, by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrow morning, and which is due in New-York the same afternoon at about 5 o'clock.

Illinois Republican State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, June 16.

The State Republican Convention met to-day. One thousand delegates and alternates, representing 95 counties, were in attendance. JAMES MILLER was renominated as the candidate for State Treasurer, and N. BATEMAN for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Philadelphia platform, denouncing the Dred Scott decision, and reaffirming the power of Congress over the Territories.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 16.

The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District have nominated Judge JOHN F. RYLAND for Congress.

The Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, &c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 14.

The weather has been fine since Saturday, but the river is still rising. The water in the channel now measures 41 feet. All the railways are in order.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 16.

The river still continues to rise. The water in the channel now measures 44 feet. Weather fine. Thermometer 76°.

The Mississippi, at St. Louis, is receding slowly; at 6 P. M. last night it stood 4¾ inches above the flood of 1851, and 4 feet and 4¼ inches below the flood of 1844. All upper streams are falling.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Wednesday, June 16.

The River Cairo rose an inch last night, and is still swelling slowly. Six inches more will bring it over the Ohio levee.

The Boston Light Infantry at Home.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 16.

The Boston Light Infantry reached home this afternoon, and were received at the dépôt by a detachment of the company, all of whom were past members. They were escorted to Faneuil Hall, where a banquet was given them by the old members of the corps, presided over by the Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, formerly commander. They express themselves as highly delighted with their visit to New-York.

Falling in of a Building.

ONE PERSON KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, June 16.

The four-story brick block occupied by J. H. CORDES as a grocery-store fell in at 3 o'clock this afternoon, killing CHARLES, and horribly mangling three others, some of whom, it is feared, will die.

Reported Bank Failure.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, June 16.

It is reported that the Exchange Bank, at Griffin has failed. It has an agency at Memphis, Tenn.

A Rumor Denied.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 16.

An article originating with the Buffalo *Republic* and copied into the Eastern Press, relative to a disease similar to the National Hotel disease, at Washington, at one of the principal Hotels in this city, is without foundation in truth.

Gen. Henningsen—Quarantine at New-Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 15.

General HENNINGSEN left for New-York to-day. Ten days' Quarantine are enforced here upon vessels from Havana and other infected ports.

The Wabash Valley.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, June 16.

The Wabash Valley Railroad have repaired the damages occasioned by the late storm, and are now running regularly between Toledo and St. Louis.

Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 16.

The R. M. steamship *America* sailed from here at noon to-day, with 112 passengers for Liverpool, and 29 for Halifax. She took out no specie.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, June 16.

The screw steamship *Atlantic*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived at the Bar at 2 o'clock yesterday.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, June 16.

The screw steamship *Montgomery* arrived at the wharf at 12 o'clock last night.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Florida* arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon. All well.

The Flood at the West.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 11, 1858.

In the past thirty-six hours it has rained without cessation, and the water of the Mississippi is still rising. Nearly the whole levee is under water; in some places it has reached the level of the sidewalk; in others it has found its way on the first floors of the stores fronting the levee. Bloody Island, opposite the city, is entirely submerged. For miles along the American Bottom is under water.

Since April 1, all through that section of Illinois and Indiana lying adjacent to the Wabash River, and those sections of Missouri lying on the Mississippi, rain has fallen continually, with the exception of a very few days.

Great loss has been experienced by the farmers from the continued swelling and spreading of these rivers.

Very little corn has been planted as yet on the lands *not adjacent* to these rivers, owing to the continued heavy rains. And fears are entertained for the safety of the wheat crop, for if this rainy season lasts much longer the wheat which is now well advanced will be ruined.

The Railroads from this city going East have not been able to make their regular trips; the tracks are very uneven, and that of the T. H. A. & St. L. R. R., between Alton and St. Louis, is under water to such an extent that passengers are obliged to take the steamboat at Alton to this city.

Reports from the Upper Mississippi say that the river is rising from Dubuque down. The Missouri is also rising rapidly.

The rise of water on the levee from 7 to 10 o'clock this morning, was 9 inches. The city is full of strangers, and the present hotels have no sufficient accommodation to meet the wants of the traveling public.

THE LATE FLOOD IN BALTIMORE.—The whole damage by the flood has not yet been ascertained, and it is not probable that the whole will ever be fully stated. A ride over the western suburbs yesterday presented a greater scene of desolation than was supposed to exist. The wall on the west side of Rock Spring run for a distance of three hundred feet, was entirely thrown down, incurring a damage of from $600 to $800. On a road running north from SEEGER & SLIEFEL'S brewery, on the Frederick road, a stone bridge over a small stream was carried away, except one of the side piers, and the crops in the fields adjoining were drowned. The Hillen road was very much washed, and some of the bridges considerably damaged. KIRK'S mill, on Silver Creek, was slightly deranged by the heavy flow of water, and the bridges on Patterson-avenue adjoining the mill were partially destroyed. The same stream was dammed with rails and timber on the Woodbourne Farm so that the torrent was turned on a fine meadow of timothy grass, destroying a portion of it. The race and dam of the Ivy mill, on the same stream, south of the Hillen Road, were seriously damaged. Thus far but little damage was done on the line of the Hartford run, so far as has been ascertained. In the northeastern section of the city a number of the streets recently paved suffered considerably, especially where the grade had been raised above the level of the low ground through which they pass. The work of removing the sediment left in the city by the flood is still progressing but some time will elapse before the work can be completed, as many of the cellars are still filled with water.—*Baltimore Sun.*

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man, apparently about 30 years of age, was picked up at the Quarantine Ground (Staten Island) on Tuesday evening. He had on a white shirt, dark pants, (satinet,) and pegged boots. In the bosom of the shirt was a brass breastpin, with a red stone in the centre. He appeared to have been a long time in the water.

MURDER TRIALS.

Trial of Patrick Lally for the Murder of George H. Simonson.

THIRD DAY.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—JUNE 16

Before Hon. Selah B Strong, Judge, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

TESTIMONY OF THE PROSECUTION CONTINUED

William Ballentine, sworn—I am doorman at the First Precinct Station; heard of the injury to deceased on the night it occurred; a few minutes before the alarm of fire, saw three persons running down Johnson-street, on the right-hand side; they were running from Fulton-street; two of them, I should think, were ten or twelve feet ahead of the other; they were running about as fast as they could run, I should judge; noticed them particularly, as there was no alarm of fire; an alarm was given a few minutes after this; noticed that they had dark dresses, and that the one behind wore a light coat; I did not know them.

Francis C. Kirby, sworn—Knew the deceased; was well acquainted with him; he was physically a powerful man.

Captain Smith recalled—Q.—Did the prisoner say anything to you about running down Johnson-street? A.—I told him one of my men saw the party run down Johnson-street; he acknowledged that he did run down that street, and turn into Jay street towards Myrtle-avenue.

Cross-examined—Mr. Ballentine told me that he saw them.

Francis B. Stryker, sworn—Saw the deceased on the night of the occurrence; went home with him.

Q.—Did he say anything on his way down?

Objected to by Mr. Brady.

Mr. Peckham said he considered it competent testimony—what Simonson said immediately after the transaction.

Mr. Brady said the man was insensible from the time he received the injuries, and, if he said anything, it was no more to be received as testimony, after such evidence of the extent of the injury, than the sayings of a lunatic.

Mr. Peckham thought it was proper, as it was well known that the mind, suddenly stopped in its operation, when restored to action, resumes the train of thought at the point at which it was interrupted as in this case, while being carried home, Mr. Simonson raised his arms in front of him, as if to ward off danger and said, "Give me a fair show," or something evidently to that effect.

The Court considered it a dangerous kind of testimony to be admitted, and sustained the objection of Mr. Brady.

This closed the case for the people.

THE DEFENCE

Mr. Van Cott commenced his opening address about 11 o'clock, and spoke until the recess at 1 o'clock. Upon the reassembling of the Court at 2 o'clock he occupied 15 minutes more.

He summed up the whole mass of testimony introduced by the prosecution, and endeavored to explain it consistently with the innocence of the accused, and said the mouths of the only witnesses to the transaction had been closed to them by the prosecution, and they only had the power, but had not seen fit to avail themselves of it, of placing these witnesses on the stand.

Alexander R. Robb, sworn—I am a plumber; have been in that business about seven years; known Lally about the same period; he learned his trade with me; he served four years; his time was out in November, 1856; he worked for six months with me after his time was out; he then went to the Navy Yard; got employment there before he left me; his character was good, never knew him to quarrel in the shop.

Cross examined by Mr. Peckham—Don't know his associations at all out of his employment; have heard that he belonged to the "Forty acre Boys;" can't say I heard much about his rowdyish conduct until after the death of Simonson; don't know nor did I hear where he went after business hours; have heard of his being engaged in Firemen's quarrels; my partner, Mr. Melville, thought Lally did not pay him deference enough; he thought he was a bad boy; never heard of his knocking anybody down; never heard of Mr. Bertine; have seen Lally only once or twice during the last two years.

To Mr. Brady—Melville, my partner, discharged him and I took him back.

Ralph Robb sworn—I am a plumber; have known Lally four years; his character is good so far as I know.

Cross examined—Never heard of his being engaged in rows; have seen him only once or twice in the last two or three years.

John K. Shanley sworn—I am a teacher; have been so about twenty-five years; have known Lally about sixteen years; went to my school about five or six years; left the school about 1850 or '51; the school was corner Carll and Willoughby streets; think his character good.

Cross-Examined—Have not known much about him for two or three years; am not an associate of his; have only met him occasionally; met him on the street, passing; have not been with his associates, except a few who attended my evening school; never heard of his quarreling.

Anthony J. McCarthy, sworn—I am master plumber in the Navy Yard; have been so thirteen months; Lally was in the shop when I took charge, and has been there all the time since up to his arrest; always considered him peaceable; never heard of his quarreling; he left the yard on the day of this occurrence at 3 o'clock, P. M.; he said he wanted to get some things for the coming Sunday; he did not draw his pay.

Cross-examined—Know nothing of the accused outside of the yard.

John Hunt, sworn—I am a foreman plumber in the Navy Yard; have been in that position six or seven years; have known Lally since May, 1856; his character generally has been good.

Cross examined—His general character has been good; never heard of his being in but one fight; never was out with him myself.

Wm. J. Chery, sworn—Plumber in the Navy Yard most of the time since 1849; worked with Lally twenty months; Lally's character is good

Cross-examined—Don't know that I ever heard of his being in a row in his life; never associated with Lally out of the yard.

Philip J. McNiff, sworn—I have been a book-keeper in the Plumbers' Department of the Navy-Yard since 1857; Lally's character is good; I was not an associate of his.

Daniel Cosgrove, sworn—I have been a plumber eight years, and have known Lally two and a half years; have been a "mate" of his at work; did not associate with him outside of the yard.

James Kenmore sworn—I am a ship joiner; have known Lally eight or ten years; went to school with him; have associated with him since; his general character is good, so far as I know.

Cross-examined—I am not particularly an associate of his.

Thomas Riley, sworn—Deputy-Sheriff since the 11th of March last; was before that a house carpenter; have known Lally for fifteen years; his character has been very good indeed; have associated with him nearly every night for two years past; belonged to the same Engine Company (No. 5;) have belonged to it a year; Lally was assistant-foreman; saw him the night of this occurrence, between seven and nine o'clock, in Five's Engine-house, Canton-street, near Myrtle avenue; it was while the bells were ringing for fire he came after his fire cap; the machine had been run out then; he came up as I was going, and he had no key, and he wanted mine; I thought he was a little intoxicated; I told him he had better stay at the engine-house; he went to the fire; he was not able to walk much, he staggered; saw him after the fire in the engine house; he was arrested there.

Cross-examined—Used to meet Lally at the engine-house and on the corner of Myrtle avenue and Canton-street and in that neighborhood; we went there for nothing in particular; met as often as three or four times a week; met in the engine house about once a week the other times we met on the corners; generally staid about there until nine or ten o'clock at night; had no business or employment; used to assemble on the corners between six and eight o'clock; from twelve to thirty-six persons used to assemble with us; never was arrested in my life; was complained of once for being drunk and disorderly—was discharged.

To Juror—When Lally came to the engine house he had a white handkerchief on his head.

To Mr. Peckham—Knew McGahey; did not know Mellen; did not see Lally push any body when he was arrested; saw Nichols pushed out of the engine-house; he was a runner; we don't allow runners about our engine.

Christopher Wright, sworn—Is Sergeant of the Fourth District Police; don't know anything against Lally's character.

Cross examined—Don't know where Lally lived.

Lewis Hicks, sworn—Has been a Policeman in the Fourth Precinct for three years; known Lally about two years; don't know that Lally was any worse than any of the rest of them, who lounged about the corners, where they were all bad; don't know particularly that Lally was ever engaged in a disturbance

Cross-examined—Heard of Lally being in a fight last January; heard he had beaten a man then who had been a witness; it was on John Langstaff; did not hear of his attempt to whip Nichols on the night he was arrested.

To Mr. Brady—Peter Bertine told me of the affair at Langstaff's.

John Boyle, sworn—Block cutter—Knew Lally 14 or 15 years; went to school with him; have been an associate of his; his character was always good.

Cross examined—Have been with Lally most every night for the past ten years—met him at the engine house, as a general thing, about once a month, met him almost every night in Myrtle-avenue, near Fort Green; it is where the Forty-acre Boys meet—go there to talk.

Thomas Murray, sworn—Stone cutter; have known Lally thirteen or fourteen years; went to school with him and belong to No. 5 engine; thinks the "Forty-acre Boys" was originally a Democratic political organization, and then the boys took it up and kept it; have been out on a target excursion with the Forty-acre Guards; I belong to that "crowd;" meet about every night on the Forty acre ground, corner Myrtle-avenue and Clinton-street, and stay until ten or eleven o'clock.

Mr. Brady—We rest here.

Mr. Peckham here said that Mellen, (one of the parties indicted with Lally,) was in the building, and the defence could examine him if they thought proper.

Mr. Brady had nothing to say to such a proposition at this time; if it had been made earlier he would have had time to consider it.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

John C. Abbey, sworn—I have known the prisoner by sight since January; have heard of his general character; it was very bad.

Cross-Examined—Have heard Officer Utter and several others speak of him; Officers Hicks and Crocker, and Samuel E. Bertine all gave him a bad character; I am a tobacconist at No. 374 Myrtle-avenue; belong to no fire company.

Peter O. Bertine, sworn—Have seen the prisoner once previous to this; that was some time in January; then became acquainted with his character, which was bad.

William Utter, policeman, sworn—The prisoner lives on my beat; knows his character to be bad from his associations, and what he has heard others say; he is in the habit of lounging on the corner of Myrtle-avenue, with many other loafers, not one-half of whom have anything to do; know him to be a leader of the "Forty-acre" crowd.

Cross-examined.—I have known prisoner to insult women on the street.

George A. Waddy, sworn—I am a policeman; I do not know the general character of the accused.

This closed all the testimony in the case.

Mr. Brady will commence to sum up to-morrow (Thursday) morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

The Cangemi Trial—The Testimony Closed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—June 16.

Yesterday, the trial of Cangemi, before the Hon. Judge WRIGHT, was resumed.

The depositions of the persons implicated by Mr. Blankman, as being concerned in the attempt to sell Lauth's testimony for $2,000, were read to corroborate the statements made for the defence. They are as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Jacob Bischoff being sworn, says—I reside at No. 93 Sheriff street, and am a tailor and a lager-bier seller there; I know Mr. Blankman, now present; I first saw Mr. Blankman about six weeks ago, at Mr. Blankman's office; there was a man in my place that he said Lauth would get a great deal of money; I don't know the name of that man; there were ten or twelve of them together; Mr Blankman was not with them; I heard that Mr. Blankman was there with a party, when he wanted to give Lauth some money; I did not know Lauth when I first went to Mr. Blankman's office; Hoff, who lives next door to me, went to Mr. Blankman's office; this was in the morning about ten o'clock or in the afternoon, I don't know exactly; I had never seen Mr. Blankman before; I had no communication directly or indirectly, with Lauth before this, nor was I requested by any personal friend of Mr. Lauth to go; Mr. Hoff went with me; Hoff had something to do about a mortgage; requested Hoff to go to Blankman's office; I think Mr. Blankman was there alone; Hoff asked Mr. Blankman how it was about that suit with Cangemi; they sat down, and that was the first that was said; Hoff then said to Mr. Blankman that they offered Lauth so much money; then Mr. Blankman said yes; then Mr. Blankman asked them whether they knew Lauth; then they told Mr. Blankman that they didn't know Lauth, that they never saw him; both of them told him; then they told him that they knew some of Lauth's friends, and Mr. Blankman told them that they should go and try if they could not get Lauth into it; then they told Mr. Blankman we will see; then they left and went home; I think that that was all that was said; I didn't see Lauth that day; I saw him the next day; the next day a man named John Johns brought Lauth in Broadway, near Chambers-street; then they, I and Johns went up to Blankman's office; Lauth did not go up; I saw Mr. Blankman, Mr. Blankman's brother, and two other men, Cristadoro and Mr. Antoni; they told Mr Blankman that Lauth was there, but wouldn't come in; then they all went down to Chambers-street; I think Mr. Blankman, his brother and the two others were there; Mr. Johns went down, and when they got down in the street he left; I think they went to Chambers-street, where Lauth stood in the street; Mr. Blankman and the others asked him why he didn't come up; then Lauth spoke to me in German, and asked me what he should do; I think he spoke loud so that the others could hear; then I told Lauth that he should go up and get what money he could get, and then go to the District Attorney; Lauth told me that he would do as I told him, and as soon as he got the money he would go to the District Attorney; when they got in Mr. Blankman's office, they asked him how much money he wanted; Mr. Antoni and that other man asked; they all spoke together; I didn't know who spoke first; then Lauth didn't say anything; Mr. Antoni said there is $1,500 that I have got; Mr. Cristadoro said, I will give $500; then they told them they would give $2,000 or $2,500; then Lauth told them that he wouldn't take less than $3,000; then they thought a little about it, and they said they thought they couldn't raise so much money, and then they said they wanted to see if they couldn't get so much money; then Mr. Blankman said he would if he could raise so much money; he would give $200, and went to a bureau and produced two $100 bills and gave it to Mr. Antoni; Mr. Antoni and Cristadoro left, and said they were going home; Mr. Blankman then told Lauth that he should go along with him; they remained about half an hour; it might be an hour after the gentleman left; Mr. Blankman, Lauth and I then went to Mr. Cristadoro's place, under the Astor House; they saw Mr. Cristadoro; it was a sort of barber's shop; Mr. Blankman told Cristadoro that they had come to get that money; Mr. Cristadoro drew a check, and I saw it was for $700; in Mr. Blankman's office, Cristadoro said he would give $500; in Cristadoro's place, Mr. Blankman said, now he must give $700; Mr. Blankman took the check; then Mr. Blankman told them that he wanted to go down to Mr. Antoni's, then they would get the $1,500, then they went down to Pine-street; then stopped down there on the sidewalk; Mr. Blankman went up stairs; I think it was No. 6; then Mr. Blankman came out and told us the man wasn't at home; Mr. Blankman said he knew a gentleman who would give something; then they went down to No 51 Pine-street—I think that was the number; I think I could identify the man; Mr. Blankman went into No. 51, and we stay on outside; Mr. Blankman called both of us in; when we got in Mr. Blankman said here is Mr. Meyer, and he will give $500; then Mr. Meyer took a check-book and was writing a check, and Mr. Blankman said you had better put $600; then Mr. Blankman said Mr. Meyer should make out a receipt, and Mr. Lauth should sign it; Mr. Meyer then wrote out something, and Mr. Lauth wanted to sign it; Mr. Meyer said that would not do—Mr. Lauth must write it himself; Lauth wrote it himself, and signed it; it was that he received so much money from Cangemi—that he would not swear against him, and that when he returned from Europe he would not then swear against him; there was something else in, that I cannot recollect, and Lauth put his name to it; Mr. Meyer was reading the receipt, when Mr. Blankman took it and put it in his pocket; then Mr. Meyer or Mr Blankman told us they must have security, so that, if he returned again, they could get the money back again; then Mr. Blankman told us that he wanted to go to Mr. Antoni, and when we got there Mr. Blankman said Mr. Antoni was not at home; Mr. Blankman said, "Let us go to Ann-street, a place where Mr. Antoni always goes; we went there, but did not find Antoni; Mr Blankman then said that we should come at dinner time to Mr. Blankman's office; we left, and at dinner time went up there to Mr. Blankman's office; I think Mr. Blankman was there, his brother and his clerk; we had some conversation; I think all were present; then Mr. Blankman told us that he didn't see Mr. Antoni, and would go there in the evening; then Mr. Lauth said to me he didn't want any money; he wanted to get his receipt back; Lauth said he wouldn't take $5,000 to leave the City; he wanted to get the receipt back; then Mr. Blankman told Lauth that he didn't have the receipt, he gave it to Mr. Antoni; they then left Mr. Blankman's office, and Mr. Blankman told me that I should come again to his office; I don't know if it was the next day or a few days after that I went to Mr. Blankman's office; I was alone; then I asked him how it was with Lauth; then Mr. Blankman told me that he didn't have the receipt—that Mr. Antoni got it; then I left, and he told me that I should come there again; then I went there again, and Blankman told me that he should keep the receipt, and that Lauth shouldn't have anything; I told Mr Blankman that if he would be so good as to give me the receipt; Mr. Blankman said that before he would give me the receipt he would catch me by the neck and throw me out of the window, and that I should tell Lauth that the receipt was burned up; this was a few days after the last interview; Mr. Blankman told me to come up again; I saw Mr. Blankman again in about three or four days—about a fortnight ago, I think; he then told me that he wanted to give me something for my trouble; Mr. Blankman said he would give me $600 if I would say that Lauth sent me there; I didn't make any reply; then he told me again to call again; I went and saw Mr. Ashmead, and as soon as I got there Mr. Blankman said to Mr. Ashmead: "This is the man who wants to get $600." I said: "I don't want $600—$50 would pay me;" then I said I would take $10; then I went home; I think this last interview was last Saturday; after I saw the receipt at Mr. Myer's, I never saw it again; I never saw any paper afterward which I supposed to be the receipt; I never saw any paper burned up.

Cross examination—Q.—What went with the check drawn by Mr. Meyer? A.—Mr. Blankman took it.

Q.—Was any security given that Lauth should keep his word? A.—Yes; a paper was drawn by Mr. Meyer, which I copied and signed as security.

Q.—Was that the only paper you signed? A.—I signed two or three papers; the first were not drawn properly; they wrote out some others; I copied and signed it.

Q.—Do you remember what was in the paper that you copied and signed? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you write and sign a paper yourself in Mr. Cristadoro's? A.—I did.

Q.—When you came into Mr. Blankman's when Mr. Ashmead was present, did you not say that you must have $600 because Lauth had not received any money, and you were to get $600 out of what Lauth was to receive? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not say at the same time that you had just been at Mr. Cristadoro's to get the $600? A.—No.

Q.—Did you state in Mr. Ashmead's presence that the butchers of Centre Market had got Lauth a horse and wagon, and had given him the bone free, and that he was making $30 a day, and that if you did not get $600, you would go and sell yourself to the butchers, or do something worse? A.—Mr. Blankman asked me what Lauth was doing; I replied that I heard that Lauth bought himself a horse and wagon, and that Lauth got all the bones there at Centre Market; then they asked me how much Lauth could make a day; I said Lauth told me that he could make $10 or $12 a day; then Mr. Blankman asked me if the butchers had bought that wagon, and I replied that so much as I knew he got about $200 for himself.

Q.—Was it not understood or explained that the money to be paid was to be divided between Lauth, you and another? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Cristadoro, to Mr. Meyer, or any other of the parties, that it was to be divided? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who fixed the amount of money that was to be received? A.—Lauth; he said he wanted to get so much; Lauth said they offered him $1,000.

Q.—Didn't Lauth first want $1,000, then $2,000, and finally agreed upon $3,000? A.—Lauth wanted $3,000.

Reëxamination—Q.—Was anything said at any interview at Mr. Blankman's about $20,000? A.—No; in Pine-street Mr. Blankman said it would be worth more than $20,000 to his cause if that man were acquitted; he said afterwards he wouldn't take $20,000 if he got that man clear.

JACOB BISCHOFF.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Mathias Lauth being duly sworn—Adolphus Mincho acting as interpreter—deposes as follows: I reside at No. 228 Stanton-street, and deal in rags and bones; I was a witness in the case of Cangemi; I know Mr. Blankman, who was one of the counsel for the prisoner in that case; *I have been very often at the office of Mr. Blankman since the last trial; I have been there three or four times since that trial*; it might be about five weeks ago that I made my first visit; I can't say how I got there; other men took me there; I desire to give an explanation; a man named Bischoff brought me thereto, near the corner where Mr Blankman's office is—about two houses from Mr. Blankman's office; about three or four days before I went there, I went to a place I always go in the evening; there one man told me he received some information that day, that a man wanted to give him $3,000; the name of the man who told me, is John Kimbler; he told me it was about Cangemi, in regard to whom I was a witness; he said that if I would have settled, I could have settled it before the first trial; I would not have anything to do with it; nothing else was said that day; the following day, in the evening, I saw the same man at the same place; I told him he could do what he pleased—I would do nothing; nothing else was said there; on the third day, the day after the last conversation, Kimbler said that he had seen the man, and spoken to him in Broadway; I asked him the name of the man but Kimbler could give me no name; he (Kimbler) said they had plenty of money, and wanted to settle with him, and asked me if I would go along in the morning; he said they wanted to settle with me in the case of Cangemi; the next day I knocked off my work and dressed myself; Kimbler worked in a factory, and drives down town every day, and I met him in the factory about a block from the place where I live, at Grove-hill, back of Brooklyn; then they (Kimbler and I) came to this City, and drove up Broadway to about two blocks this side of where Mr. Blankman's office is, and drove into a small street, where Kimbler left me, requesting me to stay by the horse and wagon; about five or six minutes he returned, and brought Bischoff along; then Kimbler said to Bischoff, "This is the man," pointing to me; Bischoff then came near to me and told me that he could get $3,000 for me if I would leave; I told Bischoff that I would not settle—I would not have anything to do with it; then Bischoff told me "You are a stupid man; you can take the money and stay here, and tell the truth;" when Kimbler brought Bischoff to me, he told me to go along with Bischoff, he had not much time; Bischoff and I went to the corner, to near the office of Mr. Blankman; then Bischoff said to me, "Now come along, come up stairs;" I told him I would not go up stairs; then Bischoff said, "You stop here;" Bischoff went up stairs, and I waited about two minutes below; then Bischoff, Mr. Blankman, and Mr. Blankman's brother and two other gentlemen came to me, where I was standing on the sidewalk in Broadway, near the corner; Mr. Blankman had his hat off; Mr. Blankman said to me, "You come in my office, you G—d d—d fool you come in my office;" I said "I have no business in your office, Mr. Blankman;" they did not let me alone, and I went up stairs; nothing more was said before I went up stairs; I mean by "they would not let me alone," Mr. Blankman and Mr. Bischoff persuaded me to go up stairs, saying, "You come, you come;" Bischoff said to me, "You might go up stairs and see what they want," and he went up stairs with Mr. Blankman, and all the other persons went up also, they going up first, and he behind them; when they got up stairs, they went first into one office, which was a large office, and from there into a small office off it; when I got into the small office Mr. Blankman gave me a chair and requested me to sit down; Mr. Blankman then said, "I will give you $2,500;" then I said I do not want any money; then Mr. Blankman and a big stout man, whom Mr. Bischoff said lived in Pine-street, made out a statement; one man pays $1,500; I think there was about $2,800; Mr. Blankman and Mr. Bischoff spoke both in English; the conversation was carried on in English, and Bischoff translated it to me in German; the conversation was carried on with Bischoff; they did not ask me anything; Mr. Blankman there said: "I will give $200 out of my pockets;" he opened there a drawer and took out two $100 bills; I did not see them; Mr. Blankman went to show them to me, and then gave them to the other man; I saw he had bills in his hand, but could not see their amounts; Bischoff told me that I must give a receipt for that money; I told Bischoff that I would not give any receipt, and would not write one; I would not give any; then I said: "I don't want any money, and I won't give any receipt;" Bischoff said: "You go and give a receipt, and I will go security for it;" I said it was not necessary to give a receipt; Bischoff said, Now here, you give a receipt and go on, and everything is over; I said I will give you, Mr. Bischoff, a receipt, but not Mr. Blankman; then Mr. Blankman said, I give Bischoff that money if Mr. Bischoff gives me a receipt; Bischoff said, Your last chance is here now, if you give a few lines; then Mr. Bischoff asked Mr. Blankman how he should make out the receipt; Mr. Blankman spoke to Bischoff. I could not understand what; then Mr. Blankman said to me that I should give a receipt for $3,000; that I should go to Europe, and after a year I should return that money; then Bischoff took the receipt and read the receipt for Mr. Blankman; Bischoff dictated and I wrote it; then Bischoff said You must put down in that receipt that you got the money from Cangemi; I don't know how many lines were in it; on the same paper that I wrote the first part of the receipt, I wrote that I received the money from Cangemi; I wanted to tear off something, and Mr. Blankman said don't tear anything off; when Bischoff told me what to write, Mr. Blankman spoke to Bischoff; Mr. Blankman and Bischoff spoke in an easy tone of voice, and in English; Bischoff took the receipt and Mr. Blankman took his hat and said come on; I then told Bischoff that he should not give up the receipt before three days; we (Bischoff, Mr. Blankman and I) went down Broadway toward Castle Garden; I walked ten steps behind; then when we walked a distance, Mr Blankman and Bischoff went into a store in Broadway, and yesterday I found it was in the Astor House; I asked Bischoff yesterday; he gave me the direction, and I went and found the house; Mr. Blankman and Bischoff went into the house, and I stood near the door; they spoke there to a man in English; I could not understand; the man wrote something; he wrote a check, and went and gave it to Mr. Blankman; when we got out Mr. Blankman took the check in his hand, and said, "Mr. Lauth, you see $700;" I said nothing; then we passed along, and I went into a street from Broadway; I can't name the street; I think it was No. 6; Mr. Blankman went into the house and said he would return soon; then we walked on the sidewalk, and Bischoff told me that that man was not home; I don't know the name of the man; then we went over on the right-hand side and went into a German's, I think it was a Jew; then Mr. Bischoff said that Mr. Blankman told him he (Bischoff) should give that receipt to that man, so that man should read it; Bischoff went and gave that man that receipt, and that man did read it; I don't know where Bischoff took it from; then that man did read the receipt and said it was not right; that man then took a piece of paper and wrote another receipt, and told me that I should write so, as I did write it; I said it was no use, that it was enough, that it was plenty what I did give him; then I said I wouldn't give any more receipt, when Bischoff said, therefore we have got one, that would not be anything, even if you give a receipt; I then said I don't want no money, I won't have anything to do with it; should I let that man, and that man would get clear, it would all come on me; I said I didn't want to hear anything about it; then Bischoff said now you go on quick, so that we get ready; then Bischoff went and took the paper and told me now you can write that, give me another piece of paper; then I did write, "Received, three thousand dollars from Cangemi;" that that money was advanced to go to Europe; if I returned under a year that I should return the money; I am not certain about any word that was wrote down that I should not go as a witness against Cangemi, and that he never was a witness against Cangemi, that I never saw him; I don't know anything now; there might have been something more in, can't say; then Mr. Blankman said to that man, "You give $500?" That man said, "I'll give you $600;" then Mr. Blankman, Bischoff and I all left; I think that Jew said in there, "For all the money that I give them, I don't get a drink;" then we went through a shed near Nassau street; then Mr. Blankman told me that I must come to his office in the afternoon; we went then to his office at two o'clock, and Bischoff went up stairs, and returned and said that Mr. Blankman was not there; that Mr. Blankman's brother had told him that he had gone down there to see that man; then Bischoff told me, "Now, you wait until four o'clock, and we meet him sure;" I told Bischoff that I didn't have time; that I had to go home and didn't like to go; then Bischoff said, "You stay here, you'll oblige me, so that I get rid of that trouble;" Bischoff did not let me go; I must wait until four o'clock; at four o'clock we went to the office; Bischoff went up stairs and told me Mr. Blankman was not in; I never promised Bischoff a cent; he said if I wanted to give him something I might, but that he was to be paid by Mr. Blankman; on the second or the third day afterward I went, I think, either at 10 o'clock or at dinner time with Bischoff; I told Bischoff that I made some inquiries about the receipt, and that it was not good; I forgot to say that when I wrote the receipt I handed it to the Jew; he read it, and Mr Blankman took the receipt and would not give it up; the second time I went to Mr. Blankman's office I first called at Bischoff's house; Bischoff told me that the receipt was just as good to me as cash; I said I wouldn't have anything to do with it; I wanted my back free; I told Bischoff, "You go down now. I don't want nothing but my receipt;" I told him that he should tell Mr. Blankman that I would not settle, and that Bischoff should get the receipt; then we went to Mr. Blankman's office; Mr. Blankman said, "Mr. Lauth, I give you $2,000 cash in gold;" I told him I wanted to give witness; that I didn't want to have anything to do with the matter; Mr. Blankman said, "You fool, I give you the money," and then Bischoff told me that I must come there to-morrow; I did not go; I don't know what day I went to Mr. Blankman's office afterward; two or three days after I left my home; at 10 o'clock I went to the office of Mr. Blankman; Mr. Blankman was not there; there was a young man in the office; I asked him, "Is Mr. Blankman not here?" he said "No;" then he asked that young man if Mr. Blankman would not be there that day; he said "No;" then I told the young man to tell Mr. Blankman that I would be there the next day at 9 o'clock, and I would want my

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

AMERICAN INVENTION ABROAD.

Professor Morse and the French Government—American Inventors in Europe.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, May 31, 1858.

The action of the French Government in the affair of the Morse recompense is so magnanimous and so noble, that I return again to the subject in order to give you further and more interesting details. It is not necessary to point out the compliment that is here made to the people of the United States in the person of one of her ingenious citizens; to every one who knows the absolute impossibility which is often experienced in obtaining redress from Continental Governments for the most palpable violation of personal rights, its full force, I am sure, will be comprehended and appreciated.

It was in 1856, less than two years ago, that Professor MORSE brought to the attention of the French Government the fact that, since they were using, largely to their profit, his telegraphic instrument, without granting him a patent or paying him any profits, he ought to receive some recompense for the service rendered. The fact was admitted at once by the French Cabinet, and steps were soon taken to put the negotiation on foot. All the continental governments were using Professor MORSE's instrument, and not one of them had accorded him a patent or were paying him for the use of it. They could have gone on indeed forever in the same course, but the injustice to the inventor in such conduct was too palpable to pass without more or less of self-reproach.

The Count WALEWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who took the deepest interest in the matter, brought the question before the Emperor and the Cabinet, and there it was agreed that they would grant the recompense, but upon the important condition that the other European Governments who were using the instrument, should join and pay their share. A note was addressed by the Count WALEWSKI to these various Governments, and after waiting some time, but three or four adhesions to the project were obtained. The Count, more and more convinced of the justice of Prof. MORSE's claim, now espoused his cause with a zeal that did great honor to both his head and his heart. He again addressed the Continental Governments in a more pressing note, and this time he gained ten adhesions. With this number he proceeded to call a Congress of the diplomats representing these Powers at Paris. The first Congress has taken place, as you have already been advised, and they are only waiting (for the second and final re-union) to obtain answers from their various Governments as to the sum fixed.

In regard to the amount of the recompense, the details are interesting. Count WALEWSKI asked the friends of Professor MORSE what the amount ought to be. The response was a little at hazard: suppose we take the total of the telegraphic dispatches sent and received by the French Government for the last three years, for its own private use, over these instruments, at the ordinary price charged private individuals in France—would that be too much? The sum was added up, and found to reach the enormous figure of six millions of francs. Count WALEWSKI declared that, while this extraordinary figure showed the value of the invention to the Government, and their indebtedness to Professor MORSE, the sum was impossible. He declared further, that, alone, France could give nothing; for it would be an offence to the other Governments, after having engaged them in the negotiation, to make a recompense in which they did not share, and he avowed that any proposition for a large sum would cause them to withdraw from the conference. He did not, therefore, feel willing to jeopardize the negotiation by demanding from the other governments too large a proportion, and he warned the friends of Mr. MORSE not to anticipate a large recompense.

The next question the Foreign Minister asked was, What has the Government of the United States done for Professor MORSE?—a question of immense importance as you see, since, if his own Government had done nothing for him, why should others? He was answered:

First, the Congress of the United States in 1842, granted Professor MORSE a considerable sum of money to erect his first and experimental telegraph between Baltimore and Washington, a sum of money which was the initiation of his great invention.

Second, the Government of the United States granted Professor MORSE letters patent for his invention, which protects the instrument as his exclusive property, and secures him dividends derived from its exploitation.

Third, the Government of the United States has no telegraphs of its own, and employs those of Prof. MORSE indiscriminately with the public, paying for every message sent over its lines at the same rate as charged to citizens. The sums thus paid by the Government of the United States to the Morse Telegraph, exceed in amount the largest sum which has ever been suggested as a suitable reward to be made to Mr. MORSE for the use of his instrument by all the Governments of Europe combined.

It was finally demanded whether the Government of the United States intended to enforce the claims of Professor MORSE upon the Governments of Europe. It was replied most decidedly no: that the Government of the United States, when it made claims, enforced them; but that in this case it had made no claim and would make none; that the affair was a purely private one, with which it had nothing to do. It was simply the appeal of a private individual, demanding such compensation as they could grant him for the immense service he was daily rendering them.

In fine, it was asked if the Government of the United States intended to enter the conference through its Minister at Paris. But this question was amply responded to in what precedes; the American Government has done its duty toward Mr. MORSE, and it must remain entirely foreign to the transaction. After these explanations Count WALEWSKI commenced and pushed on the negotiation.

The sum will be as I have already announced, $80,000. At the end of the protocol will be added a note inviting such other Governments as have not united in the movement, to do so. This sum of $80,000 will be divided among the ten powers according to the number of instruments employed by each, thus giving to France much the largest share of the burden. Those Governments who came into the arrangement subsequently, will pay on the basis fixed by this first Convention, but it is understood by the reader that this will be an additional sum. In England, Government has nothing to do with the telegraph, but the company it is thought will come into the arrangement, although they opposed at first the proposition of the French Government. Denmark refused at first to come into the Convention on account of the improvements made in the telegraph by their illustrious *savan*, WESTED, lately deceased, whose family is destitute, and who has never received a farthing from his own Government. There would have been an evident indelicacy or impropriety even in the neglect of her own great philosopher while compensating another distinguished in the same discovery; but Professor MORSE, perceiving the difficulty, and admiring and highly esteeming himself the labors and the moral worth of the deceased *savan*, magnanimously stepped forward and authorized the Danish Government, if it adhered to the proposition of France, to pay over its entire share of the recompense to the widow of the illustrious WESTED. This renunciation on the part of Professor MORSE, while it enables Denmark to enter the Congress at Paris, at the same time pays off a debt of gratitude to the needy family of one of her most worthy citizens.

The agent of Mr. MORSE here, is Mr. VANDENBROECK, of the firm of GREEN & Co. Mr. MORSE's interests have been greatly advanced by the American Minister, who, although acting only as a personal friend of Mr. M., (for he could not act officially in a purely private affair,) has materially aided in the negotiation.

This generous and noble act of the French Government, it seems to me, ought to provoke from the American Congress a word of recognition, in the way of a resolution of thanks. It is just such acts as these that tend to peace and good-fellowship between nations, and I have authority for stating that the French Government was partly actuated in its prosecution of this project by a desire to show its good feeling toward the people of the United States. They believed that no better occasion could be seized than that in which a service was to be rendered to a man respected and honored by his countrymen, a man of science, independent of political factions, and to whom any compliment paid by foreign nations would be highly appreciated at home. The compliment is indeed a greater one than COLUMBUS lived to receive for the discovery of the American Continent; for it is not the money that is paid which constitutes the essence of the compliment, but the spontaneous recognition by the whole civilized world of the great service he has rendered mankind. It erects the name of MORSE into a landmark in the history of science and civilization, along with NEWTON, DAVY, LAVOISIER and FRANKLIN, and it adds a new lustre to American inventive genius. In this light, the recognition of Professor MORSE's instrument by all Europe will serve as an immense impelling force to the introduction of American industrial achievements into Europe, and this is not the least of Prof. MORSE's claims to the gratitude of his own country.

This leads me to speak of another American invention which is just now attracting great attention in this city—the *Nautilus*, or *perfected Diving Bell* of an American company, represented here by its President, Mr. SAMUEL HALLETT. This invention, with which I presume your readers are acquainted, has produced an immense sensation, because nothing to equal it in efficiency has ever been exhibited here, and because just now France has need of this very kind of invention, for the immense submarine works she is about to undertake. Havre is to be made to equal Liverpool in her dock capacity, and the port of St. Nizaire will exceed either of these, and thus possess the most extensive dock accommodations in the world. The Government has appropriated the enormous sum of five hundred millions of francs for this object! The Nautilus, which can be kept under water all day, digging in the bottom of the sea or river, or laying down stone, will be employed in the construction of these important works. It has been put to a thorough test in England, at Havre, and at Paris, and the officers sent to investigate its value by the French Government, declare they could not do without it for the future in the construction of naval works, and in the raising of wrecks and other sunken material. Several committees have experimented with the machine in the Seine, just below the Palace of the Tuileries; and the diplomatic agents of other nations desiring to investigate the invention in the interest of their marines, Mr. HALLETT has invited the diplomatic corps to descend with him to morrow to the bottom of the river to see its operation. I have been favored with an invitation to this experiment, and will report you whatever of interest occurs. Thus you will see that with the names of MORSE, and HALLETT, and RAREY, the Americans are monopolizing all the lionizing of the town. Will the other gentlemen excuse me if I introduce here the name of Mr. HUME as the greatest lion of them all?

But while a few of our leading inventors and improvers acquire honors and riches abroad, what swarms there are who come here only to bore Government officials, and to spend all their own money, and all they can borrow of their friends, for inventions as absurd as thay are useless! The Government at St. Petersburg, I am told, has, in particular, grown so tired of these importunate inventors, that the very name of Yankee frightens a Russian officer into a fit of the spleen for the rest of the day. All Americans in St. Peterburg pass for inventors. During and since the siege of Sebastopol, not less than 400 American inventions have been carried to Russia, varying in importance from the Pantechna, (the invention of an amiable friend of you and I, Mr. Editor,) which performs the promiscuous service of rocking the cradle, sweeping the room, setting the clock, and going to market, up to diabolical inventions warranted to blow up the entire English and French armies, fleets and all, in half an hour. And under the head of firearms, the European Governments are fast arriving at the conclusion that that is the sole occupation of a great proportion of the American people, so numerous are the inventions presented here for inspection. Upon this subject I have a good story to tell you, for another letter, on one of our warlike countrymen, and his tribulations with the French police.

MALAKOFF.

Working Habits of our Judges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I noticed in the TIMES of the 8th inst. an article headed, "A Short Lecture to our Judges upon the Improvement of their Time," and signed "Humphrey."

Who or what "Humphrey" is I know not, but he certainly does not understand what he is lecturing about. First, he calls before him the Judges of the Supreme Court of this District. If he had attended much to what is done, or has been done, by the Supreme Court, he would scarcely have written as he has. At present there are but four Judges of the Supreme Court here—two of them new Judges—at least, new to that Court. That the Judges, or some of them, labor incessantly is well known, and it has often happened that they have been in their places early and late, but the lawyers were not ready. Indeed, in the month of September they have been forced to adjourn Court, day after day, because the lawyers were not prepared, or had not returned to town. So far from the Judges indulging in rural amusements, it is the lawyers who have that privilege; the Judges remain in town to examine cases and prepare decisions. There is one Judge of the Supreme Court who never leaves town for more than a fortnight or three weeks during the season, and has never been absent from his seat a day, unless imperative duty to his family or domestic affliction called him away. "Humphrey" complains that the Judges are not earlier at the court-rooms, and do not remain later. Does he know that, from the moment they rise in the morning, they are engaged in the duties of their office; that, at the morning meal, they are constantly interrupted by persons calling on judicial business? When they leave the Court-room at 3 o'clock to return to their homes, jaded and wearied from long sitting in a close room, with the hope of spending one quiet hour, they are pursued even there by business. Fortunate is the Judge who can finish his dinner in quiet. The evening hours, which every man ought to devote to his family, are occupied, too, with judicial business.

"Humphrey" is mistaken on another point. There is no *Chief Justice* of the Supreme Court, but there is a *Presiding Justice*. As to the gentleman whom he holds up as a model to his brethren of the Ermine, I have heard it said that, the first year of his Judgeship, in his desire to distinguish himself, he made work instead of lessening it. One of the Judges to whom "Humphrey" has addressed his lecture, is now at the Court of Appeals, and possibly he may have been instrumental in assisting that Court to "work like horses." As "Humphrey" is so fond of lecturing, perhaps it would be well if he bestowed his lectures nearer home. If this is his style, the Judges can well dispense the "lecture" he so kindly offers in favor of their reëlection—a bribe to them to take this lecture meekly. Heaven preserve the Judges from such a friend.

TRUTH.

Death of the United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica—One of Washington's Cotemporaries.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

KINGSTON, Jam., Wednesday, May 25, 1858.

Our respected and venerable United States Consul, Colonel ROBERT MONROE HARRISON, died at this place yesterday, aged 80 years.

Col. HARRISON was a cousin of your late President of that name, was born in Virginia in 1768. He was appointed to the navy by WASHINGTON, and the date of his commission was the same as that of Commodore RODGERS. He was the friend and associate of TRUXTON and resigned his commission during President JEFFERSON's Administration. He then went to Russia, and witnessed some of the stirring scenes consequent upon the invasion of NAPOLEON, and participated in the battle of Borodino. In Sweden he married a ward of Count FERSIEN, Swedish Minister of State, afterwards stoned to death by the populace of Stockholm, and when the war of 1812 broke out he immediately offered his services to his own Government, and on his way home was carried a prisoner to Cowes, England. From thence he went to St. Thomas, and there found a commission as Consul for that place, waiting for him. Since then he has served in the same capacity in several important places, and has been United States Consul for the island of Jamaica for the last 27 years.

All the merchants, Consuls, and principal residents of Kingston, including those doing business with the United States and other commercial countries, have united in urging upon the United States Government the appointment of his son, RICHARD ADAMS HARRISON, who has, for several years, acted for his father, and who is talented, speaks several languages, is highly esteemed, and has given perfect satisfaction to all who have had any official business with him, both as regards his countrymen and the inhabitants of this island.

It is not improper to mention a characteristic anecdote of the munificent merchants of your City, in reference to Col. HARRISON. On the decease of his wife, not long since, he sent to your City an order for a plain, unpretending marble tablet, as a sepulchral memorial of his lamented partner, when several of your shipping merchants, headed I believe, by Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, at their own expense, ordered a handsome marble monument, and left a place for his own epitaph, when, in the course of nature, this worthy and impartial public servant and friend should be gathered to his fathers. He was truly a gentleman of the old school, and a sincere patriot and true American.

THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

Its History, Objects, Results—Annual Meeting at Boston—Officers Elected—Communications from Duc de Lynes, Prof. Pott of Halle, &c., &c—Hon. Geo. P. Marsh on "Petra"—Prof. J. Hadley on the Greek genitive, &c—Prof. Whitney on Religions in China, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, June 14, 1858.

In 1843, a number of gentlemen, impressed with a sense of the important results following the researches in Assyrian Phœnician Sanskrit and Chinese literature, formed themselves into an association for the systematic prosecution of these studies, and obtained an act of incorporation from the Legislature of Massachusetts under the title of the "American Oriental Society." The object of the Society was stated to be "the cultivation of learning in the Asiatic, African and Polynesian languages." Since its foundation it has quietly but zealously pursued philological and archæological researches, and at present numbers over fifty correspondents among American officials and missionaries in the East. It has collected during the fifteen years of its existence, by donations and in exchange for its publications, a valuable library of about two thousand printed volumes, and a hundred volumes of manuscript, and has also laid the foundation of a cabinet of coins and other objects, ancient and modern, illustrating the history and the condition of the East. The results of its investigations have been published in the "Journal of the American Oriental Society." The annual meeting of the Society is held in Boston, during the month of May. Officers are there chosen, topics of interest discussed and papers presented. Besides this regular meeting, one or more are held during the year at any place the Directors may decide. New-Haven has usually been selected as the place for this second meeting. The annual meeting the present year was convened at the Boston Athenæum, in the room of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, at the stated time. For the benefit of those interested in antiquarian and archæological researches, I present an abstract of the minutes. In the absence of the Rev. W. JENKS, D.D. the President of the Society, Dr. CHARLES PICKERING took the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read, the Treasurer presented his account, showing a balance in the Treasury of $419 17. The Librarian submitted his report. Donations were acknowledged from the Rev. W. R. ALGER, of Boston, the Rev. Dr. ALLEN, from the Asiatic Societies of Bengal and of Paris, from the Hon. J. P. BROWN, of Constantinople, the Rev. WM. GOODELL and others. The additions to the library during the year amounted to one hundred and sixty-four new titles, besides about fifty continuations and duplicates. Advantageous exchanges of duplicates have been arranged with the Asiatic Society of Paris, the German Oriental Society, the Astor Library, and one or two individuals. The Committee of Publication reported that after the delay of a year, rendered necessary by want of funds, the printing of the Journal had been resumed, and that the first part of a new volume, the sixth of the series, was now being carried through the Press as rapidly as the difficult character of the matter composing it allowed. The first article in the volume was an analysis of an Arabic work on the hydrostatic balance of AL KHAZINI, a celebrated Arab philosopher of the twelfth century, a work of uncommon interest, as illustrating the state of Moslem science at that period, and its relation to Greek and Roman science. It was communicated by the Chevalier KHANIKOFF, Russian Consul-General at Tabriz, Persia, a corresponding member of the Society. The election of officers for 1858-9, was then proceeded with, and the following ticket was elected:

President—Prof. EDWARD ROBINSON, D. D. LL D., New-York.

Vice-President—The Rev. William Jenks, D. D., Boston; Pres. T. D. Woolsey, D. D. LL D., New-Haven; Prof Chas. Beck, Ph. D., Cambridge.

Corresponding Secretary—Prof. W. D. Whitney, New-Haven.

Secretary Classical Section—Prof. James Hadley, New Haven.

Recording Secretary—Mr. Ezra Abbott, Jr., Cambridge.

Treasurer—Mr. D. C. Gilman, New-Haven.

Librarian—Prof. W. D. Whitney, New-Haven.

Directors—The Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Boston; Prof. C. C. Felton, LL.D., Cambridge; the Rev. Theodore Parker, Boston; Dr. Charles Pickering, Boston; Prof. E. E. Salisbury, New-Haven.

The Board of Directors communicated the rule that "the Committee of Publication shall consist of five members, of whom three shall be resident at the place where the Journal is published. They shall be appointed by the Directors and shall report to the Society at every meeting respecting the matters committed to their charge." Profs. SALISBURY, HADLEY and WHITNEY, of New-Haven; Prof. TURNER, of Washington, and Mr. ABBOT, of Cambridge, were appointed for the ensuing year. The next Fall meeting was appointed to be held in New-York.

Selections from the correspondence of the last six months were presented by the Corresponding Secretary.

From the Duc de Lynes, of Paris, acknowledging his election as an honorary member of the Society.

From Professor A. F. POTT, of Halle, of like purport (in English) and giving some account of his present literary occupation. Prof. P. says:

"Just now I am occupied with the Penelopeian unraveling of my etymological researches, and because the retexing of the work in a second edition must become necessarily a total renewing in all its parts it will lay claim to near all my time for the next year, and, therefore, deprive me of leisure for other things. If it is of any interest to you or another one of the Society to be informed of the doing of its last fellow, it may be mentioned that the next Easter Fair shall bring, I hope, out of the press a big volume of my Researches, containing nothing but the prepositions of the Indo-German stock. It happens, to my great sorrow, that the vast puddle between the Old and the New World admits it is true, perhaps telegraphical wires and other ways of happy intercourse; but neither the sounds of the speaking-trumpet, nor the lineaments of our faces, darted by means of a mirror, reach, at least in this moment, so far, otherwise I should be glad to profit by more personal and intermediate interlocutions with the learned brethren and friends I have won on your shore. In the meantime, let the precious product of rags supply the want."

A letter was read from Professor HOWARD CROSBY, of New-York, suggesting the expediency of a course of lectures, to be delivered in New-York, for the benefit of the Society, and proposing a programme for such a course. The Rev. J. A. MERRICK, of Paris, Kentucky, accompanied a donation of books with a letter containing a *fac simile* of a Hebrew Shekel, with a printed description. He assigned reasons for believing it spurious. Dr. CHARLES PICKERING gave some results of his inquiries into the history of writing, and pointed out resemblances between the Anglo-Saxon and the Coptic. Professor JOSEPH HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute, accompanied a copy of part of the printed sheets of a Grammar and Dictionary of the Yoruba Language, with a request that the works might be examined by the Society, and an opinion given as to whether they were of sufficient value to be adopted for publication by the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. ANDERSON, of Boston, Professors GIBBS and WHITNEY, of New-Haven, were appointed to take the matter under consideration.

The presenting of communications was next in order. Mr. CHARLES FOLSOM, of Cambridge, exhibited to the Society a fragment of an American inscription of Colony times, to obtain the opinion of the members with respect to a restoration, proposed by him, of the missing portion.

A paper entitled "Petra in 1851," by Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, was read by the Corresponding Secretary. Mr. M. gave the results of his observations upon the ruins of the Idumean city during a hasty visit in 1851, so far as they seemed to him to be of value, as relating to what had escaped the notice of other visitors. A number of *fac similes* of inscriptions, &c., accompanied the communication.

A paper by Prof. JAMES HADLEY, on the "Greek Genitive as an Ablative Case," was read in the absence of the author, by Mr. ABBOTT, of Cambridge. Prof. H. discussed the treatment of the Greek Genitive as a "from" case, by KUHNER and other grammarians, and showed by a reference to the history of the Greek language, as deduced from a comparison with the other languages of the Indo-European family, that the Greek genitive really represented two of the cases constituting the complete Indo-European case-system, the genitive and the ablative.

Dr. CHARLES PICKERING, in a brief essay on the Egyptian monuments of El-Amarna, gave his views of a remarkable series of monumental representations which have puzzled the students of Egyptian antiquity. They are characterized by the entire absence of the common Egyptian divinities, and the substitution for them of a sun-like disc from which issue rays, each terminating in the figure of a hand. LEPSIUS had lately pronounced them to belong to the period of the domination in Egypt of the Hyksos or Shepherd Kings, identified by Manetho with the Israelites, and Dr. P. regarded them as indicating the influence of Hebrew ideas, and explained the peculiar representation in question as a symbol of revealed religion.

In the course of a discussion, elicited by the paper, Professor WHITNEY questioned whether the monuments had any connection with the Hebrews, and held to the view of LEPSIUS that they represented an Egyptian monarch worshiping the sun, as indicated by the title of the monarch, "Worshiper of the Sun's disc."

Paper No. 5 was a translation of the Surya Siddhanta, a Sanskrit text-book of astronomy, with preliminary remarks and notes by the Rev. E. BURGESS, of Centreville, Mass.

Professor W. D. WHITNEY, of New-Haven, read an exceedingly interesting and valuable paper on the History of Religions in China.

His object was to show, by tracing the history of the religions of China, what was the nature and value of the religious element in the Chinese character. He gave particular attention to the so-called State religion, as being the only religion of native origin which has maintained itself, almost unchanged, for four thousand years. Its indefiniteness, and the impersonality of the chief objects of adoration; the delegation to State officials of the whole conduct of worship, and the fact that the people retained to themselves only the rites of homage paid deceased ancestors, indicated plainly the want of force and distinctness of religious feeling among the Chinese. The same was shown by the position of CONFUCIUS with reference to Chinese religious history. He let the old religious forms remain as he found them, his teachings being only ethical and political. Tauism was never a religion; originally a mystic philosophy, it afterwards became a form of necromancy and low superstition. Buddhism was imported at the beginning of the Christian era, and by its splendid ceremonial gained great vogue, though it never became *the* religion. The three religions subsisted side by side, all more or less influential among the irreligious and superstitious classes. Christianity planted itself at three different times in China; first under the Nestorians; second, under the Romish missionaries, from 1250 to 1368; third under the Jesuits. Each time it was unable to sustain itself.

In the discussion following the reading of this paper, Dr. ANDERSON expressed great hopes for the future, from the recent missionary successes in a district of Amoy.

After the reading of a paper on the "Persian Doctrine of a Future Life," by the Rev. W. R. ALGER, the Society adjourned.

W——G.

FROM KANSAS.

Speech of Ex-Gov. Stanton at Leavenworth, in Opposition to the English Bill—A Retrospect.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Tuesday, June 8, 1858.

The promised speech of the Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, in opposition to the English bill, was delivered here this evening, before a large and very attentive audience.

Mr. STANTON began his speech by calling the attention of his hearers to the fact that the 2d of August next would decide the question of the rejection or acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution. He was aware that a number of persons, in Kansas and elsewhere, maintained that this question would not enter into that election, but he submitted that no man of ordinary intelligence could arrive at any other conclusion than that the English bill does virtually leave the whole question to the decision of the people of the Territory. He quoted the language of the bill to establish this position, and stigmatized the conditions attached to that act as disreputable to those who forced them upon Congress, and humiliating to the people of Kansas. He then proceeded as follows:

"There is another condition annexed to it known familiarly to all of you, and that is the provision that in case you determine not to accept the Constitution which you have already rejected, and under which you have never asked for admission into the Union, then you shall wait an indefinite period, until a census can be regularly and lawfully taken, and until it shall be shown in that manner that you have a population of 93,000, equal to the Federal ratio of representation in the lower House of Congress; on the other hand, if you choose to humiliate yourselves, and degrade yourselves, then, although you may have but ten, twenty, or thirty thousand inhabitants, you shall be admitted into the Union. There can be no question, gentlemen, that this is the true tenor, and true legal and political import of the condition annexed to this law.

Gentlemen, if Congress in the first instance had rejected the Lecompton Constitution, and had then declared by law that no territory should be admitted into the Union—not that this territory should not be admitted into the Union—until it had a full ratio; that hereafter no territory should be admitted into the Union unless it had a population sufficient to give it a representative in the Lower House of Congress, nobody could have complained. I certainly should not have complained of the justice of such a law as that, nor should I have complained if Congress should rigidly act upon that in all time to come. Yet when, instead of passing such a general law as this, Congress stigmatizes the people of this Territory, so far as to enact by law that, under a Constitution which they loathe and have rejected, they shall choose to be admitted, they may, with a small number of inhabitants,—while, if they choose to claim the privilege of making a Constitution for themselves, they must have a much larger population,—it violates every principle of justice, and stigmatizes the people of Kansas as unworthy to govern themselves, and as only worthy to be admitted into the Union with the yoke of degradation and infamy upon their necks. [Applause.]"

Mr. STANTON then spoke of his personal experiences in Kansas. After some preliminary remarks, he said:

"In Every speech which I made, whether by myself or in company with Gov. WALKER, I took the broad ground that the entire Constitution ought to be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. Everybody knows this to be true. Now, gentlemen, standing here before you to-night, recalling to myself the pledges which I made when I acted in my official position before you, and when I commenced my humble career in that position; calling to mind the principles on which I proposed to act, and the pledges which I gave for the carrying out of those principles, I feel that I can say here, to-night, with truth, that I have faithfully performed the pledges which I then gave. [Applause.] I have endeavored to act fairly and honestly toward the people. I never attempted to conceal my own individual sentiments. Everybody knew that I had been born and reared in the Southern country; that from my birth to the moment I landed here I had never resided out of a slave-holding community. I never concealed the respect I had for the institutions under which I had been reared. You, gentlemen, however, will be able to understand and appreciate this feeling, and on the other hand, that generous and noble people with whom I have lived for twenty years past, and who for ten years honored me as their representative in the Congress of the United States, they too can appreciate the feelings and principles which induced me to say to you that the wishes of the majority of the people had a right to prevail, and that I would sacrifice myself, if necessary, to maintain that right on the part of the people of this Territory. [Long-continued applause.] I have but recently come from that sunny region—Tennessee—where I have conferred with many of my old friends, and I have not seen one of them and explained to him the true state of facts in this Territory upon which I acted who did not unconditionally approve what I have done. It is true that at this very day I am denounced bitterly and scurrilously by the papers of my own party as they formerly were for the position that I have taken in this Territory, but the facts are concealed from the people, and I have no hesitation in declaring to-night that if the facts were declared to that people as you and I understand them to be, there is not one honest man but would approve and applaud what I have done. I say then, gentlemen, while you can appreciate the feelings which would forever prevent me from uttering a single word, or from doing aught to the injuring of the institutions under which I was reared, they, on the other hand, can appreciate that endeavor of mine to do justice to the people whose servant I became by the appointment of the Federal Government.

Gentlemen, it is very true that when I look back at the circumstances under which I came to this Territory that I have often felt I should have been more prosperous and more happy if I had never come here at the request of Governor WALKER and upon the solicitation of the Administration—for you all know that the office was not of my own seeking—I have often regretted that I subjected myself to the misrepresentation and calumny heaped upon me and to the treachery under which I have suffered from sources from which I had a right to expect better treatment, but never for a single moment have I faltered from the line of my duty in reference to the policy which I felt it to be my duty to pursue as an honest man; and gentlemen, if I could ever have supposed that the people of Kansas could be induced under any circumstances, by any bribe, by any allurement, or by any threatened disablement or wrong of any kind—I say, if I could have believed that the people could have been induced in any manner voluntarily to accept the Lecompton Constitution, I would have turned away from them with disgust, I would have resigned my position and would have saved the Administration the necessity of turning me out, I should have given my place voluntarily to some fit instrument of tyranny who would have been fit to deal with such a people as you would have been. But, gentlemen, I have had no fears in reference to the stern determination of the people, I have no fears now, although, since I have come into the Territory to my home, I have seen friends who stood by me in the dark hour of trial, turning away; I have seen them seduced by the patronage and power of the Administration, and, what has astonished me still more, I have heard men of the Free-State Party, able and distinguished men, advocating the doctrine of voluntary submission to the yoke of the Lecompton Constitution. No longer ago than last night I was met in discussion by a distinguished member of the Free-State Party who advocated that doctrine. But I am happy to say this feeling does not extend far among the people, although an effort is now making throughout the length and breadth of the Territory, not only by the Administration, but by persons of influence and importance in the Free-State Party, to induce the people so far to degrade themselves as to go in and vote for the reception of that Constitution, and it is because there is such a determination on the part of some that I have been willing to appear before my fellow-citizens to speak of the grounds upon which they ought, with scorn, to reject this instrument."

The approach of a storm ended the meeting before Mr. STANTON had completed his address. He proposes to finish it to-morrow night.

Yours, B.

Gen. Lane's Condition—His Trial Postponed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, June 8, 1858.

The trial of General LANE for the murder of Mr. JENKINS is again postponed until next Monday, on account of the condition of the General's wound. He had spasmodic symptoms yesterday morning, and his nervous system is so much disturbed that he finds it difficult to obtain any rest whatever. His physicians stated yesterday that it would be nothing strange if the amputation of his leg should yet become necessary. The trial of those who shot LANE was fixed for to-day, but it will probably be postponed for the same cause. The popular pulse continues to run very high, and when the final trial arrives it will be difficult to find twelve men legally qualified to sit as jurymen, at least in this community.

GOV. STANTON spoke to a large audience in front of the Eldridge House, last evening, in opposition to the English bill. This seemed like labor lost in Lawrence, for there is only one man who claims to be Free-State, in all this region, who intends to vote for the infamous thing, and that is Judge—or would-be-Governor—SMITH. Mr. SMITH attempted to follow STANTON, but *the people* showed very little respect for either his logic or his gray hairs, and made several attempts to drive him from the stand—but the old man was invincibly mulish, and refused to yield to the calls of the multitude for other speakers. He was followed by THOS. EWING, Jr., Judge WRIGHT, late of Indiana, and Gov. ROBINSON, all of whom took strong ground against recognizing for any purpose, for one moment, the *last bribe*.

The news from the South is up to the 6th inst. The settlers were then, as before, all in the field, and no other business is thought of but the protection of life. They keep out day and night guards, and the balance are engaged in building fortifications and performing military drill. They expect an attack hourly, and intend to defend their houses to the last.

Governor STUART, of Missouri, has ordered one brigade into the field to "keep the peace" on the border, ostensibly, but the same marauding murderers are enrolled who have shed all our blood hitherto. Trouble only can follow such a step, and Kansas will be as vigilant, no doubt, to "keep the peace," as Missouri can be. When the order was given in the State a few days since, to vacate along the line, large numbers of Free-State families, rather than fall back with their enemies, came over the line and have joined our ranks. They believe we shall have to fight them.

RANDOLPH.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 1282, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1551, 1553, 1259, 1152, 1126. *Part II.*—Nos. 998, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1533, 824, 1286, 1124, 1155, 1304, 507, 567, 1219, 1485

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1099, 1111, 1114, 874, 822, 354.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 143, 157, 170, 171, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 28, 103, 146.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—June 16.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

MY "MARY ANN"—ANOTHER JOHN DEAN CASE.

In the matter of the petition of Wm. Kennedy.—To-day Judge SUTHERLAND granted a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of inquiring into the detention of Mary Ann, the wife of the petitioner, and who was married to him last Sunday night. It is probable some interesting developments may be made on the return of the writ, but at present little is known of the case.

The petition of Wm. Kennedy sets forth that Mary Ann Kennedy, his wife, is restrained of her liberty, by Mr. and Mrs. Silber, of No. 61 West Twenty-second-street; that he was married to Mary Ann, his wife, secretly, on Sunday last, and that after the marriage she returned to her mother and Mr. Silber, her step-father; that she made an appointment to meet the petitioner on Monday, when she was to leave her present home entirely; that he, petitioner, is informed and believes that the cause of Mary Ann's restraint is, that her friends are dissatisfied with her marriage.

Judge SUTHERLAND granted the writ, making it returnable on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DECISION.

Frederick W. Renner vs. —— *Webendorfer.*—Motion for reference granted.

The Dowd Murder Trial—The Recorder's Charge.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—JUNE 16.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The trial of Martin Dowd, for the murder of John Dooley, was continued to-day before Recorder BARNARD. The evidence, and summing up by counsel for the defence and prosecution, having been concluded on Tuesday, the proceedings to-day commenced with the following lucid charge, by the Recorder:

On the morning of the 8th of February, of the present year, John Dooley lost his life. His death was caused by being stabbed with some sharp instrument through the heart. For perpetrating that offence Martin Dowd has been indicted and placed on trial. The evidence having been furnished, it only remains for the Court to lay down for your guidance such principles of law as may be applicable to the case, and call your attention to such important facts as may more readily enable you to come to a proper and legal determination. In capital cases the Jury should proceed carefully and cautiously, so that the most humane theory, that the case will legally admit of, may be urged for the prisoner's benefit, and at the same time the requirements of society, (as far as a proper punishment and example are necessary,) shall be kept in view. The killing of a human being, without the authority of law, by poison, shooting, stabbing, or any other means, or in any other manner, is either murder, manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide, according to the facts and circumstances of such case. Such killing, unless it be manslaughter or excusable or justifiable homicide, shall be murder in either of three cases:

1. When perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being.
2. When perpetrated by any act imminently dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved mind regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual.

The third subdivision is in no way applicable to the case under consideration. In criminal cases the prisoner's guilt must be made out by evidence sufficiently conclusive to exclude any reasonable supposition of his innocence. The prosecution must therefore prove:

1. That John Dooley is dead.
2. That his death was caused by Martin Dowd.
3. That he took his life from a premeditated design to effect his death; and
4. That he was not justified in law for so doing.

It is for you to say whether the first and second requirements have been established to your satisfaction by the testimony of Thomas Conway, Honora Conway, John Dooley, Jr.

If you determine in the affirmative, you will then proceed to an inquiry into the truth of the third. The law presumes that the natural and probable consequences of every act deliberately done were intended by the author, and the burden of proof to overthrow this presumption lies with the prisoner. If, therefore, the killing is proved to have been committed by the prisoner, and nothing shown to your satisfaction excusing it, the presumption is that it is malicious and an act of murder. The intent to take life formed an instant before striking the blow, is sufficient to constitute malice. There are two kinds of malice—express and implied. Express malice is where it is openly established that one with a deliberate intention and formed design kills another. Inferential or implied, is where the law presumes it from a deliberate act, though no positive declarations may be proved. Malice, however, can rarely, if ever, be directly proved, but depends upon circumstantial evidence, and any facts which have a tendency to afford an inference, must be taken into consideration by you—his declarations before and after the occurrence; his conduct throughout the transaction; whether or no he had any concealed weapon about him; his manner of using it, and a variety of matters which will readily suggest themselves to you while engaged in examining this case. To justify the taking away of the life of an individual upon the principle of self-defence, the danger must be evident, near and urgent, and not problematical or remote. No contingent necessity will avail, and when the pretended necessity consists of the as yet unexecuted designs or plans of another, the prisoner is not allowed to justify himself by reason of their existence. If the prisoner at one time was in imminent danger of death or of great bodily injury, which is afterwards removed, or is not continuing up to the time of the striking of the fatal blow, then he is not justified. If a prisoner at any time previous to an occurrence had been in imminent danger of death or of great bodily injury from the deceased, and afterwards leaves the contest, goes and arms himself with a deadly weapon, returns and kills his antagonist, it is not done in self-defence, as the necessity had ceased to exist, the quarrel being over. If the provocation was sought by the prisoner himself, it does not entenuate or lessen the offence, no matter how great it may have been. It is a matter of no importance as far as your deliberation is concerned, how great the provocation was; if there had been sufficient time for the passion to subside, and for reason to assert its sway, the homicide will be murder. It is, therefore, a matter of great importance for you to determine whether the prisoner, when he went up to Ryan's room the last time previous to this occurrence and asked him to come down, that some one was murdering him, had had time for his blood to cool and passion to subside, and whether any necessity whatever existed on his part to go up to Ryan's room for protection, after Conway, Mrs. Conway and Dooley had gone to their rooms, and Dowd's room being on first floor, Dooley's on the second, and Ryan's on the third, and it being necessary for Dowd to pass Dooley's room on his way up stairs, it becomes an important point to be decided whether, on the way up the last time, in passing Conway's door, deceased was assaulted or threatened, so that he could be under any great danger of bodily harm. Drunkenness, which produces a perfect though temporary frenzy of insanity, will not excuse the commission of any crime. It is an acquired madness—one which the party voluntarily brings upon himself, and while under its influence can derive no privilege, but is answerable to law equally as if he had been in the full possession of his faculties. Where, however, the deprivation of the understanding and memory is total, fixed and permanent, it excuses all acts. Where it is intended that a prisoner shall be excused from punishment for the consequences of his acts, on the ground of intoxication, it must be made distinctly and openly to appear that he was not capable of distinguishing between right and wrong—that he did not know that what he did was against the law. If he had a partial degree of reason, a proper use of it would have counseled him to restrain those passions which produced the crime. If a prisoner is capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, then the law holds him to be responsible for his acts. Every man is presumed to be sane and in the full possession of his faculties, and responsible for the natural and necessary consequences of his own acts, unless the contrary therefore be made to appear by testimony on the part of the prisoner. If, therefore, gentlemen, you should take this theory under consideration, you must be clearly and entirely satisfied that at the time of the committing of the act charged, the party accused was laboring under such a defect of reason as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing; or if he did know it, that he did not know he was doing wrong. Manslaughter is the unlawful and felonious killing of another, without any malice, express or implied. If two persons meet together, and on a sudden quarrel, fight, and one of them kill the other, this is manslaughter and not murder. The difference between murder and manslaughter is this, where the act which occasions the death is unlawful or likely to be attended with mischief, yet the malice, either express or implied, which is the essence of murder, is presumed to be wanting, the act being imputed to the infirmity of human nature. No provocation whatever can render homicide justifiable, or even excusable; the least it can do will be to reduce it to manslaughter. To determine, however, whether the killing upon provocation amounts to murder or manslaughter, the instrument wherewith the homicide was effected must be taken into consideration, for if it were effected with a deadly and dangerous weapon, the provocation must be very great to lower the crime from murder to manslaughter, the weapon or instrument employed must bear a reasonable proportion to the provocation to reduce the offence to manslaughter. There are four degrees of manslaughter, of either of which a Jury can convict—although a prisoner is indicted for murder—whenever in their judgment the facts of a case will warrant them in so doing. If a Jury has a reasonable doubt, fairly deducible from conflicting or omitted testimony, as to whether an offence be murder or manslaughter, it is their duty to throw that doubt in favor of the prisoner, and find of the lower grade—and so if there should be any great doubt and reasonable uncertainty as to which of the degrees of manslaughter a case belongs to, the jury should find under that one about which, from the evidence, there can be no doubt. In criminal cases the rule is that the facts proved should exclude every other reasonable hypothesis except that of guilt. The prisoner has given evidence of character. Good character in doubtful cases should always operate to his benefit. If a case should be before you so equally balanced by conflicting testimony or doubts that without doing any injustice to the people or violence to the oath you have taken, you can render a verdict for or against the prisoner—that good character should be thrown in the scale for his benefit. The law presumes every man to be innocent until the contrary is proved, and if there be a reasonable doubt as to his guilt, the jury are to give him the benefit of that doubt. By a doubt, however, gentlemen, you are not to understand a possible or imaginary doubt—a mere possibility or speculation—it must be actual and well-founded, arising from the evidence; for everything relating to human affairs, and depending upon moral evidence, leaves room for possible, strained, or a far-fetched doubt. It must be such a doubt as upon the whole case leaves your minds in that condition that you cannot conscientiously say that the defendant is guilty to a moral certainty.

The Jury retired to consider their verdict at noon; at 10 o'clock last night they had not agreed, and there was little probability of their agreeing.

Wm. H. Ketchum, indicted for forgery in the third degree, pleaded guilty to the same crime in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

George Siefert pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. Sentence deferred.

John O. Shea, a boy, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

James Carr *alias* William Andrews and James Martin, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree. Sentence deferred that inquiry might be made into their previous character.

George Clark, a genteel, but old offender, was placed on trial for an attempt to rob Mr. Nicholas Kraft, jeweler and watch-maker in Broadway, of a watch worth $60. The accused went into the store of the prosecutor and asked to look at some watches. Disliking those which were placed before him, he wished to inspect some others. While Mr. Kraft was turning to procure them, he noticed a movement on the part of the accused, and immediately missed a watch. Jumping over the counter, he seized Clark, and sent for an officer. The watch was found in the prisoner's pocket. The latter, in defence to-day, stated that Kraft insinuated the watch into his (Clark's) pocket, for the purpose of black-mailing him. The Jury disbelieved this statement, and found him guilty—whereupon the Recorder sentenced him to four years in the State Prison.

William McIlvaine was next tried for stealing three cows, worth $144. He was convicted, and sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Henry Smith, *alias* Fritz Stanger, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Samuel Johnston, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY TIMES, by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 16, 1858.

The principal Market Places are

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 15, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Rec'pts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&Lambs	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2570	2632	11	711	362	356
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	96	17	29	3067	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	67	69	83	3184	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	20	35	35	474	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	300	......	......	......	......
Total for week	2570	3115	132	858	7087	356
Last week	2421	2856	112	946	6638	114

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3,142.

Receipts for the corresponding week last year.....2,567

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1213	......	......	......	356
Hudson River Railroad	728	......	......	......	......
Hudson River Boats	491	......	......	......	......
Harlem Railroad	49	11	711	362	......
New-Haven Railroad	......	......	......	......	......
Camden & Amboy R.R.	104	......	......	......	......
On Foot	47	......	......	......	......

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	374	Missouri	—
New-York	213	Pennsylvania	158
Illinois	1,441	Texas	—
Kentucky	352	Connecticut	—
Indiana	46	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	48	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending June 15, amount to 2,360 head.

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending June 16, 1858:

By Erie Railroad	2,716
By Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	22
By Camden and Amboy Railroad	160
By Albany propellers	808
Total	3,706

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, June 16, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	1,645	Horses	18
Sheep	1,501	Lambs	25
Hogs	5,293	Calves	163
Total	8,645		

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@¾c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	9½c.@ 9¾c.
First quality	10¼c.@10½c.	9¾c.@10c.
Medium quality	9¾c.@10c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality	9¼c.@ 9½c.	8½c.@ 8¾c.
Poorest quality	8½c.@ 9c.	7½c.@ 8c.
General selling prices	9c. @10½c.	8½c.@10c.
Average of all sales	9¾c.	9c. @ 9¼c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from these at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 8c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8½c.@10½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The market to-day has been an unusual one. The receipts for the week number up 3,115, or 259 more than the previous week, 548 less than the corresponding week in 1857, and within 28 of the average weekly supply for all last year; yet prices were up materially, and the yards were cleared out by 4 P. M. We have seldom seen more excitement at Forty-fourth-street, or a greater anxiety on the part of purchasers to secure a requisite supply. The matter is of easy explanation. Last Wednesday there was a small supply, and the weather being excessively hot, butchers bought short. The cool weather coming on soon after greatly increased the demand for beef, and the retail stalls were nearly cleaned out by Monday. On this account, and from a fear that the freshets would delay railroad trains, many butchers rushed to Forty-fourth-street on Tuesday morning and bought freely, even at the advanced rates which the brokers were not slow to demand. Over a thousand cattle were sold yesterday—a thing unknown before, we believe. This left a small show this morning, and the butchers going there for their regular purchases were panic struck. They were loth to pay the ½c.@1c. ₩ lb. advance asked, and drove hard for bargains, but generally took the cattle at the asking rates, with the estimate of weights decidedly against them. These explanations are important to those forwarding cattle, for if they read only of the advance, due mainly to the weather, and rush in with a large supply next week, as many will probably do, there will be another over-stock and a decided decline. We counsel them to read our remarks, last week, on the causes of fluctuations, and the grounds for expecting a large or small supply in any week. Let it also be borne in mind that next week will be the height of the Strawberry season, and that Strawberries and Beef Cattle seldom flourish together in market. We offer these suggestions to prevent owners of stock from getting too grave a stimulus from the excitement prevailing in the cattle yards to-day.... The brokers bought pretty freely at wholesale, this week, and thus made a good thing of it. We doubt whether, as a general thing, it is expedient for Western owners to sell their stock while on the way. If the prospect is poor, and the dealers understand this better than the owners of single droves can, the latter will not have a chance to sell, while a readiness to buy at wholesale on the part of the dealers is a fair indication that there is a good prospect ahead. This speculation upon the prospect is not beneficial to either owners or dealers, in the long run. Better that all transactions be made in a regular way.... It was rumored that several droves were kept back by the freshets, but, on diligent inquiry, we could not learn of more than one or two detentions ... Above 800 cattle went East from Albany this week, at 4¾c.@5¼c., live weight.... Pork is very abundant and cheap, and a fair supply of Mutton came in during the past two days. This will diminish the demand for Beef.... The day has been cool but pleasant, and the skies, which have been overcast or pouring down floods since Friday, now betoken fair, warm weather again.... We give, in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
39	Ohio	A. Werner	Mead & Holcomb.
14	Ill	S. & W. Dunlap	Mead & Holcomb.
39	Ohio	A. Warner	Budlong & Eastman.
35	Ill	S. & W. Dunlap	Budlong & Eastman.
60	Ohio	A. Renick	White & Son.
110	Ill	Alexander & Virgin	White & Son.
100	Ill	W. J. Hutchinson	Hoag & Sherman.
70	Ill	T. Reed	Hoag & Sherman.
70	Ill	George Virgin	C. W. Conger.
62	Ill	C. W. Conger	Owner.
30	Ohio	C. W. Conger	Owner.
104	Ill	E. Virgin	S. Ulery.
58	Ky	S. B. Richardson	Owner and P. Carey.
17	Ind	A. Gregory	J. Church.
80	Ky	R. Duncan	M. Philips.
74	Ohio	Hurst & Cochrane	Westheimer & Bro.
53	N. Y.	Westheimer & Bro.	Owners.
30	Ill	H. Myers	Owner.
90	O. & Ill	T. M. & G. W. Vail	Owners.
100	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
104	Ill	Alexander & Crum	J. A. Merritt.
34	Ky	J. Monnett	T. Vail.
23	Ohio	George Sage	Owner.
30	Ohio	S. Smith	Owner.
86	Ill	W. P. Hunter	Beach & Bray.
16	Ill	E. D. Haring	Owner.
18	Ohio	M. Dalton	Owner.
30	Ohio	A. Stingley	Beach & Bray.
34	N. Y.	T. H. Hume	Owner.
17	N. Y.	J. Thorn	Owner.
36	Ohio	Martin & Valentine	Owners.
31	Ohio	J. Rieus	J. H. Williams.
57	Ohio	W. Florence	Owner.
58	Ill	Conkie & Alexander	B. Bartram.
32	O&Ky	J. H. Williams	Owner.
75	Ill	Piatt & Co	Wm. H. Harris.
102	Ill	Wm. H. Harris	Owner.
84	Penn	J. Shipe	Beach & Bray.
76	Penn	B. Seidonridge	Owner.
80	Ill	M. D. Powell	W. H. Harris.
60	Ky	D. Barnes	Owner.
88	Ohio	J. Bryant	T. Wheeler.
100	Ill	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
34	Ohio	H. Barnes	Owner.

And several small lots ranging from a single pair to twelve or fifteen head.

A. WARNER had a very fine lot of 78 Ohio Steers, one-half of which were sold by MEAD & HOLCOMB at $89 43 ℔ head, and the balance by BUDLONG & EASTMAN at about 10c. ℔ ℔. net. Average weight about 900 ℔s. C. GWINE took 10 of them at $100 each, or 10¼c. seller and 10½c. buyer. D. CONKLIN bought 6 at $102 50 each.

S. & W. DUNLAP forwarded 179 fair cattle from Morgan County, Ill., which were divided between the above parties as salesmen, MEAD & HOLCOMB taking 104, rated 700 ℔s. net, which they averaged at about 10c. ℔ ℔. The 75 selling by BUDLONG & EASTMAN were lighter cattle, but brought about the same price. Accompanying them was a three-year-old elk, which J. STRAUS bought for $60.

A. RENICK, of Ross County, Ohio, came in with 60 good selling steers, which weighed 1,530 ℔s. gross, at home. WHITE & SON sold them at 10c.@10½c.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN forwarded two lots—one containing 110 very good steers from Morgan County, Ill., rated 725 ℔s. net, sold by WHITE & SON at 9c.@10½c. These were bought last Winter at 3½c. gross. We presume the owners were very well satisfied with the return sales, as they must have made from $10 to $12 ℔ head. R. MURRAY was selling a like number for them of similar quality and weight at 10c.@10½c.

GILLETT & TORPEY sold at Bergen, 64 nice Indiana steers at an average of $63 ℔ head, or 9¾c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

HOAG & SHERMAN sold for W. J. HUTCHINSON 100 common to medium Illinois steers, which weighed about 1,200 ℔s gross, at home, at $60 ℔ head, or near 10c. ℔ ℔; also, for T. W. REED, 70 Illinois cattle at similar prices.

C. W. CONGER sold for GEO. VIRGIN 70 fairish Illinois steers, rated 775 ℔s., at an average of $79 each, or about 10c. ℔ ℔.; and for H. FALT 62 common Illinois stock at 9½c., estimated weight 650 ℔s., net; also, on his own account, 30 very fair Ohio cattle at 10c.

CONEY & MCMULLEN'S cattle, comprising 33 steers from Licking County, Ohio, were sold by J. MILLER, at Bergen, for $66 ℔ head, estimated weight, 675 ℔s. net.

E. VIRGIN forwarded 104 very good Illinois stock, weighing about 750 ℔s., which S. ULERY ran out at an average of about 10c. ℔ ℔.

S. B. RICHARDSON brought in 58 fine Kentucky grade Durhams, consisting of steers and spayed heifers, which P. CAREY sold at about 10c. ℔ ℔. Home weight 1,570 ℔s. gross, and estimated here to weigh 800 ℔s. net. B. WEEKS took one large pair, estimated to dress 2,400 ℔s. net, at $232 50, or a little less than 10c. ℔ ℔. The heaviest animals did not bring the highest price to-day.

J. A. MERRITT sold for ALEXANDER & CRUM 104 ordinary to fair Illinois steers; average weight 675 ℔s., at about 10c. ℔ ℔.

R. SEIDONRIDGE brought in 78 fine cattle from York Co., Pa., which he rated at 950 ℔s. net, and sold at 10c.@10½c. net.

J. CHURCH, for A. GREGORY, 17 common Indiana cows and heifers, estimated 500 ℔s. net, at $43 ℔ head, or about 8¾c. ℔ ℔.

T. M. & G. W. VAIL bought 90 Ohio and Illinois steers of good quality, which they sold at 9½c.@10c., on an estimated weight of 800 ℔s. net.

J. BRYANT contributed 100 very fair Ohio Cattle, rated 700 ℔s., net, which C. G. TEED sold at an average of 10c. ℔ ℔. This lot cost 4c. ℔ ℔., gross, in Ohio this Spring.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their calves at their sides. The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

Milch Cows still sell very slowly. They are worth more in the country than here. So long as the distillery stables remain comparatively unoccupied, as at present, the City demand for Cows will be limited, and they had better be kept in the country where they more properly belong. Private gentlemen, with the proper conveniences, may, however, very appropriately keep their cows in the City.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 11 fresh Cows, which sold with difficulty at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. The market is not improving perceptibly.

BROWNING reports receipts of 17 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good cows. There is a slightly increased demand for fresh Cows, but prices remain the same.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 69 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $55@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 35 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, with a few extra animals at $50@$55. No change in the market.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The Veal market has not been as well supplied during the past week, which, with the cool weather and advanced price of Beef, has given the market more activity, and prices have advanced near ½c. ℔ ℔. Good Calves are now worth 5½c.@6c., while superior animals bring 6½c. gross.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 711 Veal Calves selling at 5c.@6c. Some of the finest bring 6½c. There are near 100 less in market than last week, and as the weather is more favorable and Beef higher, they sell more briskly at slightly improved rates. They are of extra quality this week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 29 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6c. and 6½c. gross, for the best. The market is more lively.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 83 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6½c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 35 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c., and a few at 6½c. gross. They are of fair quality and sell briskly.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 ℔s., and in some cases 60 ℔s., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The Sheep markets were drained the latter part of last week, in consequence of cooler weather, and a scanty supply of Beef. The influx of green peas, a dish of which is scarcely complete without a leg of lamb or mutton, may have had something to do with this sweeping the markets. From 16c.@18c. ℔ ℔. was paid in Washington Market last week for Lamb. More free receipts, for a few days past, has, however, pretty much supplied the wants of buyers, and to-day the markets were abundantly stocked.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 302 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 4½c.@5½c., gross, for sheep. Sheep are selling about as last week, while Lambs bring nearly 50c. ℔ head more than at the last market. They have been scarce for a few days past.

BROWNING reports receipts of 3,067 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 4c.@5c. ℔ ℔. gross. Receipts are large just now and the market is rather depressed to-day. The receipts of yesterday were about 1,600 head, mostly from Ohio. Fresh arrivals came in during the day, but will go upon the footings of next week. Lambs have been rather scarce, bringing $4@$6, and in some cases $7 each.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,184 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6, and for extra animals $8@$10 ℔ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 474 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

45 Sheep	$200 50	26 Sheep	69 49
60 Sheep	399 12	15 Lambs	54 25
108 Sheep	381 50	41 Lambs	232 00
35 Sheep	117 50	39 Lambs	179 25
56 Sheep	257 90	10 Lambs	45 00
44 Sheep	166 60		
474 Sheep and Lambs			$2,112 51

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending June 16.

BOWLES & STEPHENSON report sales of 1,225 Sheep and Lambs at an average of $4 75 ℔ head.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales as follows:

105 Sheep & Lambs	$417 32	145 Sheep at	$507 50
13 Lambs at	37 75	77 Sheep at	269 50
10 Lambs at	44 25	31 Lambs at	146 62
18 Lambs at	79 00	63 Sheep at	254 00
67 Sheep at	226 12		
529 Sheep and Lambs			$1,982 06

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, at CHAMBERLAIN'S, report sales of Sheep and Lambs for the week ending June 15:

No.		Amount.	Av. price per h'd.
215	Sheep sold for	$709 61	$3 30
2	Sheep sold for	11 00	5 50
24	Sheep sold for	93 00	3 87½
208	Sheep sold for	770 43	3 71
214	Sheep sold for	877 00	4 10
50	Sheep sold for	300 00	6 00
28	Sheep sold for	196 00	7 00
5	Sheep sold for	37 50	7 50
82	Sheep and Lambs sold for	261 25	3 20
229	Sheep sold for	1,050 12	4 60
59	Sheep sold for	263 50	4 50
76	Sheep sold for	361 00	4 75
1,192	Sheep sold for	$4,930 41	

Average price per head $4 14.

JAS MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 666 Sheep and Lambs as follows:

51 Sheep and Lambs	$227 62
34 Sheep and Lambs	151 50
50 Sheep and Lambs	320 42
145 Sheep and Lambs	669 87
66 Sheep and Lambs	298 75
170 Sheep and Lambs	786 00
150 Sheep and Lambs	675 00

J. H. OVERBISER sheep broker at ALLERTON'S, reports sales of 63 Sheep, ranging from ordinary to good quality, at 4½c.@5½c. ℔ ℔., gross, as ℔ quality. They would average about 85 ℔s gross weight.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ ℔. gross or live weight. They are principally sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth-street; and at the Hudson River Drove Yards Thirty-seventh-street, while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

These markets are again largely overstocked and prices have fallen near ¼c. ℔ ℔ gross weight. There are several thousand hogs now in the City unsold and no immediate prospect of an improvement. Holders of stock are losing money abundantly on the present prices.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 356 Hogs for the past week at Forty fourth-street, and 3,360 at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street. They are now bringing 4½c.@4⅝c., gross. The markets are abundantly supplied and trade dull.

VAN BRUNT & WATSON, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn-fed	4¾	Corn-fed	5½
Distillery	4¾	Distillery	5¾

Arrivals are heavy with dull sales.

G. W. DORMAN commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington market, reports sales as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Corn Hogs, prime	4⅝@4⅞	5⅝@5⅞
Light Corn Hogs, prime	4½@4⅝	5¼@5½
Still Corn Hogs, prime	4 @4¼	5¼@5½
Mast Corn Hogs, prime	3⅝@3¾	4½@5
Stock Corn Hogs, prime	4¼@4½	—@—

Market overstocked and very slow. The trade is taking very little stock. Some 3,000 to 4,000 remain upon the market unsold. Everything is favoring the buyers.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 16 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 120 bbls., in lots, at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s. Receipts since noon of yesterday, 66 bbls. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day 1,647 bbls., including 964 bbls. Pots, and 683 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Prime American Yellow, 33c.@33½c. ℔ ℔.

COAL—The market is quiet, and prices are essentially unchanged for both foreign and domestic.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate request, with sales of a small lot of Maracaibo, at 12c.; 400 bags Laguayra, at 11½c.@11¾c., and 170 bags Rio, at 10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. We quote: Java, 15½c.@18c., six months' credit; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Laguayra, 11c.@11½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia, 9c., all four months; St. Domingo, 8¾c.@9c., cash. ℔ ℔.

COPPER—Is in limited demand at our quotations: New Sheathing, 26½c.; Yellow do., 22c.; Old do., 19½c.@21c.; Bolts, 30c.; American Ingot, 21½c.@22c.; Braziers' 31c. ℔ ℔. The Detroit Times publishes a statement of the shipments of Copper, from Lake Superior, this season to latest dates—from which it appears that 1,935 tons in all have been shipped since the opening of navigation. The Times adds: "Last year the shipments amounted to something over 6,000 tons. This year they will no doubt exceed 7,000 tons. The news from the mines continues highly favorable."

COTTON—Has been more freely dealt in to-day at strengthening prices, sales having been reported of 4,000 bales at our revised quotations. The stock here is estimated at 88,100 bales, against 56,800 bales same time last year.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10
Middling	11⅝	11⅝	12	12¼
Middling Fair	12⅝	12¾	12¾	13

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 45c.@50c. for Western, and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ℔ ℔.

FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1, Canton, 40 packs, at $1 71@$1 75 ℔ box.

FISH—The leading kinds continue in slack request, though buyers have any existing advantage. Dry Cod, $2 62½@$3 37½ ℔ cwt., No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, small size, $12 25, No. 2, small size and medium, $11 75@$12 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$3 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 37½c.@40c. for scaled, and 11c.@13c. for No. 1, ℔ box; Pickled Salmon, $29@$32 ℔ tc., and $22@$23 ℔ bbl. Connecticut Shad, $10@$10 50 for No. 1, and $9@$9 50 for No. 2, ℔ half bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is not so active for State and Western Flour, owing, in part, to the limited supply available. A further rise in prices has also tended to restrict business. The demand is fair for home use, and moderate for shipment. The disposition to speculate, however, is not so strong. The receipts since noon of yesterday comprise 11,616 bbls. by the Hudson River boats 313 bbls. by the Erie Railroad, with 624 bbls and 1,100 bags coastwise from the South. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bbls.

Superfine State, ℔ bbl.	$4 00@$4 10
Extra State	4 20@ 4 35
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 4 10
Superfine Ohio	4 10@ 4 15
Fancy Ohio	4 20@ 4 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 20@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 7 00

Canadian is improving; sales 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $4 25@$5 30 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is active and buoyant; sales 2,400 bbls., at $4 50@$4 75 for mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $3 30@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter is very scarce.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in limited demand, at previous quotations.

FRUIT—The leading kinds are moderately inquired for, including layer Raisins at $2 70@$2 75, and Bunch at $2 05@$2 10 ℔ whole box. Leghorn Citron, 16c.@16½c.; Currants, 8c.@9c. ℔ ℔. West India fruit continues plenty, and in demand, including Pineapples, at $4 50@$10 ℔ 100, Cocoanuts at $20@$21, and Bananas at $1@$1 50, the latter ℔ bunch. Other kinds are essentially unaltered. Sales by auction: 1,000 boxes Palermo Oranges, at $3 05@$4 50; 350 boxes Palermo Lemons, at $3@$3 30; 10 casks Seedless Raisins, at $8 25; 100 Kegs Muscatel Raisins, at $3 50@$3 65; 350 boxes Layer do, at $2 50; 765 boxes Bunch do., at $1 82½@$1 85; and 50 bbls. Currants, at 5¾c.@7¾c., the latter ℔ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate supply, and is in fair demand at strengthening prices. Receipts since noon of yesterday 44,290 bushels by the Hudson River boats, and 9,357 bushels and 478 bags coastwise from the South. Sales since our last 37,500 bushels, including Red Indiana at $1 06@$1 08; Milwaukee Club at 92c.@95c.; Old White Southern at $1 30, damaged do $1; and a small lot of new White Georgia at $1 70 ℔ bushel. Corn is quiet, with a small amount, especially of sound, available. Receipts since noon of yesterday, only 11,000 bushels coastwise from the South. Sales 13,000 bushels at 69c.@73c. for inferior to good mixed Western; 76c.@78c. for White Southern, and 77c.@78c. for Yellow do ℔ bushel. Rye is selling slowly at 68c.@69c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in very light and of uncertain value. The only sound lot here is held above the views of buyers. Barley Malt is inactive at from 72c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand, and are stiffly held. Receipts since noon of yesterday, 8,335 bushels by the Hudson River boats. We quote Western at 46c.; State 45c.@46c., and Jersey 41c.@44c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—In Boston, since Friday last, sales have been made, according to the Boston Shipping List, of 100 bales Gunny Bags, averaging 410 ℔s., at 11c., 6 months'; with 265 bales Bagging, chiefly at 14c., 3 ℔ cent. off for cash.

HAY—Sales 660 bales at 45c.@50c., cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Sales have been reported, here, of 3,500 bales Manila, part from store, at 7¾c. ℔ ℔. 8 months' credit; and in Boston, of 1,200 bales Manila at 7¾c. ℔ ℔., 6 months', to leave the market; with 700 bales Jute at $60 for prime, ℔ ton, 6 months' credit; and a lower rate for 2d quality. American is inactive and nominal.

HIDES—Are moderately inquired for and are firm, including prime Buenos Ayres at 25c.; Rio Grande, 24c.; Orinoco, 22c.@22¼c.; California at 22½c. for Dry, and 17c. for Dry Salted; Dry Matamoras at 21c.@21¼c.; Barcelonas, 18c., and City Slaughter at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ ℔. Stock on hand to day of all kinds 112,556, against 178,129 same time last year, and 118,150 same time in 1856.

HOPS—The demand is moderate at former prices. Crop of 1857, 4c.@6c.; old, 2½c.@3½c. ℔ ℔.

HONEY—Cuba at 63c.@67c., free, and 53c.@55c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

IRON—Continues quiet, and prices tend downward. Scotch Pig, $23 50@$24; English Bar, common, at $45@$47, and refined at $55@$57 ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern $1 25 ℔ M.

LEAD—Is in slack demand at languid prices. Foreign Pig at $6; American Pig at $5 87½@$6 ℔ 100 ℔s. Bar, 6¾c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6¾c. ℔ ℔.

LEATHER—Sole is generally in pretty good demand at steady rates.

LIME—Rockland—62c. for common, and 87c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is inactive at old prices. New-Orleans, 36c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3¾c.; German Wrought, 5c.@5¼c.; Clinch, 6c. ℔ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues inactive and nominal, at $3 87½ ℔ 280 ℔s.; stock very light. Spirits Turpentine is heavy and drooping, though the available supply is not large. Sales have been reported since our last, of about 500 bbls. at 48c.@49c., cash, ℔ gallon; Tar, $1 75@$2; Pitch, $1 75@$2 ℔ bbl.; Resin is sparingly sought after, including Common at $1 50@$1 55 ℔ 310 ℔s.; No. 1 at $2 50@$4 50, and White and Pale at $5@$7 50 ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Crude is in moderate request, at 47c.@54c. for poor to prime Whale, and $1 18@$1 23 for Sperm, ℔ gallon. Refined is quiet, at 63c.@70c. for bleached Whale, and $1 25@$1 30 for unbleached Sperm, ℔ gallon. Rec Oil, 47½c.@50c. ℔ gallon. Tallow Oil, 9¾c. Palm Oil, 8¾c.@9c. ℔ ℔. Olive Oil, $1 05@$1 10 ℔ gallon, and $2 75@$3 ℔ basket. Linseed is in demand, and is quoted at 63c.@65c. for large and small lots, cash, ℔ gallon. Lard Oil, 85c.@95c. cash and time, ℔ gallon. In New-Bedford, during the week ending with June 14, sales were made of 100 bbls., Crude Sperm, at $1 18; and 2,010 bbls. Crude Whale, at from 47c.@54c. for inferior to prime, ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending June 14, 1858:

	Sperm. bbls.	Whale. bbls.	Bone. lbs.
Total	100	2,400	11,000
Previously	30,307	130,963	1,247,800
From Jan. 1 to date	30,407	154,963	1,258,800
Same time last year	37,503	181,397	1,734,100

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia Blue, at $2 50 and White at $2 50 ℔ ton; Calcined, $1 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $16 87½@$17, for Mess; $13 80@$13 90 for Prime, and $13 75@$14 for rump. ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy, at 7½c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon, 8½c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Lard continues heavy and languid. Sales 260 bbls., in lots, at from 10½c.@11c. for ordinary to prime, ℔ ℔. Beef is in demand, at unchanged quotations. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $14@$17 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; and $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef $18@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in limited request, at 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to very good State; and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in slack demand at 4c.@8c. ℔ ℔. The receipts of Provisions have been 406 pkgs. since noon of yesterday.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 450 tcs., in lots at $3@$3 75, chiefly within the range, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is in fair request at our quotations; Liverpool at 75c.@77c., and fine do. at $1 22½@$1 44 ℔ sack; with Turks Island at 20c.@21c. ℔ bushel.

SALPETRE—Crude, 7¾c.@8¾; pure refined, 10c.; Nitrate Soda, 4½c.@4¾c. ℔ ℔. In Boston, 1,000 bags Crude have been sold at 7¾c.@8c., ℔ ℔., the latter rate with 6 months' credit.

SEEDS—Are quiet and somewhat nominal in this market. In Boston, sales have been made, since Friday last, of 16,000 bags and 8,000 pockets Calcutta Linseed, at from $1 67½@$1 71¼ ℔ bush., part cash and part time, with interest, closing with a higher rate offered and refused. These were the sales referred to yesterday.

SHOT—Drop, 6½c.; Buck, 7½c. ℔ ℔.

SOAP—Castile, 10½c.@11c., to arrive, and 12½c.@12¾c., here, Brown, 4½c.@7½c. ℔ ℔.

SPELTER—Plates, ⅝c.@5¾c. ℔ ℔.

SPICES—Continue quiet, at previous rates. No. 1 Nutmegs, 55c.@57½c.; Mace, 42½c.@47c.; Cassia, in mats, at 25c.; Pepper, 8¾c., in bond, and 9c. free; Cloves, 8c.; Jamaica Pimento, 5¾c.@6¼c. Race Ginger, 5c.@5¼c. ℔ ℔. The Boston Shipping List of this morning says: "There have been sales of 2,000 ℔s. No. 1 Nutmegs, to arrive from New-York, at about 54c., 6 months."

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, partly by speculators, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 2,750 hhds., including Cuba at from 5¾c.@6¾c., and Porto Rico at 6c.@7½c. ℔ ℔. 435 boxes Havana were also disposed of within a range of from 6¾c.@8c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are in request, including Stuarts' varieties at from 9½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

New York Sugar Trade Statistics, June 16, 1858.

	Imports from June 1 to 16.	Sales from June 1 to 16.	Stock June 16.
Cuba, hhds	13,900	9,000	32,017
New-Orleans, hhds	70	450	2,839
Porto Rico, hhds	4,050	3,500	3,268
Melado, hhds	875	2,200	2,367
Havana, boxes	7,250	6,000	19,500

There are also 15,000 bags on hand. In their semi-monthly circular of this date, Messrs. HALLET, DOW & YOUNGS say: "Our quotations for Raw Sugars of the 1st inst. are unaltered. The market has ruled generally steady, and the sales have been to a fair extent, yet unequal to the receipts; thus the stock shows some increase. Factors are firm, and the sales made are at full rates." Messrs. POND & SAGE remark, in their circular, that on the day following their last publication, June 1, "we had demand from speculators to the extent of 2,500 hhds., causing an advance of one-fourth cent. Since then the sales have been light—mostly to the trade and refiners—and prices have again fallen back to those current on the 1st."

Prices of Sugars in New-York, June 16, 1858.

Melado	2¾c.@4c.	Brown Hav'a	6¼c.@7c.
Muscovado	5c.@7c.	Yellows	7¾c.@8¼c.
New-Orleans	4½c.@7¾c.	Florettas	8¾c.@9c.
Porto Rico	5½c.@7¾c.	White	9½c.@9¾c.
Cucorocha	5¼c.@6c.		

TALLOW—Prime, 10c.@10¼c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, was well attended, and most of the lots offered found buyers at uniform prices.

TIN—Is in limited demand at our revised quotations. Banca, 28c., Straits, 27c. ℔ ℔. Plates, ¼ X, $9 75@$10; I. C. Coke, $8 25@$8 50; Terne, Coke, $7@$7 25; Charcoal, $9 12½@$9 25 ℔ box.

WHALEBONE—Continues quiet at our quotations: Polar, $1 20@$1 25; Small Ochotsk, $1 10@$1 15; Northwest Coast, $1@$1 05; South Sea, 95c.@$1. In New-Bedford, sales were made of 10,000 ℔s. Northwest and 5,000 ℔s. South Sea, on terms not ascertained.

WHISKY—Sales 475 bbls., at 22½c.@23½c. ℔ gallon. Receipts 101 bbls.

ZINC—Sheet, 8¼c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were heavier, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Cotton, 7-32d.@3 16d. ℔ ℔; Flour, 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s.@3s. 6d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ 280 ℔s. Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters, as reported by the Shipping List, have been: A ship from Bic to London, Deals, at £3 15s.; one from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, $3 12s. 6d.; one from Miramichi to Bristol Channel, about £3 5s.; a bark from Shields to Calcutta, Coal, out free, and back to London with a miscellaneous cargo, £5; clipper ship J. Wakefield, 12,000 tons, to San Francisco, at a round sum; a brig to a port in the Mediterranean and back, about $1 ℔ bbl.; one, 397 tons, from Union Island to Rio, and back to an Atlantic port, Coffee, $1 20 ℔ bag; one, 276 tons, from Union Island to Rio, and back to New York, $1 20, or if to Mobile or New Orleans, $1 30; one hence to Bristol E., Resin, 2s. 6d., and Flour, 2s. 3d.; a Norwegian brig, same voyage, Grain, about 7d.; a British bark, 500 tons, to Glasgow, Flour, 2s., and Rice, 2s. 6d.; two from Minatitlan to New-York, Mahogany, $10; a bark, 320 tons, from Philadelphia to Cienfuegos, and back to New-York or Philadelphia, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3; a brig to north side of Cuba and back, Sugar, 34c., Melado, 32c., and Molasses, $3; one, 240 tons, to St. Jago and back, Sugar, 36c., or if from Cumberland Harbor, 37½c.; taking out to St. Jago 50,000 Bricks, at $6, and Merchandise, 75c. ℔ bbl.; one from north side Cuba (privilege of Havana) to New-York, Sugar, $5 ℔ hhd; one to Porto Rico and back, 38c. and $3; one from Jacksonville to St. Croix, lumber, $10; one from Jacksonville to Jamaica, $11; one, 298 tons, from Norfolk to Havana, railroad ties, 25c.; one, 226 tons, same ports, 30c.; a schr 318 tons, same voyage, 25c.; a brig from Wilmington to Havana, lumber, $11; a brig from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, coal, $5; a schr 150 tons, to a Windward Island 50c. ℔ bbl.; one to Guadaloupe, 20c. for shooks, 55c. ℔ bbl. and $5 for lumber; a brig to St. Johns, Newfoundland, 40c. for dry and 45c. for wet bbls.; a ship from New-Orleans, cotton to a Mediterranean port, one from Sombrero, guano, to Hampton Roads for orders; a bark, 3,500 bbls, to Glasgow, tar and resin, and two brigs to Neuvitas and back, on private terms.

Weekly Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June 15.

FLOUR—The stocks of Flour on the market have steadily decreased since our last weekly review. The receipts since the 8th inst. have been 22,000 bbls., while the shipments by Canal alone have been 21,000 bbls., which, together with the aggregate taken away by the Railroads to points in the interior and southern counties, must largely exceed the imports. The arrivals for some time to come are expected to be moderate. The demand has been good, part speculative and for shipment to New-York, as well as for the interior trade, and as the stocks fell off prices became firmer. The advance of the week is equal to 25c. ℔ bbl., more particularly on the common and medium grades. Sales 15,000 bbls., closing at $3 75@$3 87 for common to good superfine Upper Lake; $4@$4 25 for extra do.; $3 87@$4 for common to good superfine Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Canada; $4 12@$4 37 for extra do.; $4 50@$4 62 for double extra do.; $4 75@$5 for favorite family and baker's brands in small parcels.

WHEAT—The stocks of Wheat on the market before the week since our last review expired, became reduced to unimportant parcels of Winter. The receipts by lake for two weeks foot up 539,000 bushels, whereas the shipments by canal, as far as returned, were 663,000 bushels. Some shipments to the millers at Black Rock have not yet been handed in, and a small cargo or two have been sent into Canada by lake. So that the shipments by water within the past two weeks must be about 100,000 bushels in excess of the receipts. At any rate, it is granted by all parties that there is no Wheat here of importance, and there is only a medium aggregate on the way to this port. The demand has been good, but transactions restricted for want of stock, showing a steady and firm market. The sales foot up 138,000 bushels, and would have been more had there been more here to sell.

CORN—The stock of Corn has somewhat increased since the 1st inst. The receipts have been 189,000 bush., and the shipments 113,000 bush. There are said to be, on good authority, 60,000 bush. in store. The inquiry has not been active, and prices rather abated toward the close. The abatement cannot be founded on prospective large receipts, as none of importance can come for several weeks from ports on this lake, and there are only two cargoes afloat for this port from Chicago. Sales, Tuesday, 5,000 bush. heated at 55c. 18,000 bush good Illinois at 62½c. Wednesday, 4,000 heated at 55c.; about 2,000 Illinois at 64½c.@63c. Thursday, 7,000 heated at 55c.; 2,000 Michigan at 60c. Friday, 12,000 Ohio and Illinois at 60c.@61c. Saturday, 5,500 heated Indiana at 52c.; 9,000 good Ohio to 60c. Yesterday, 2,500 Ohio 59c.; and 20,000 Illinois at 60c., afloat, and 60½c., free on board, closing with an upward tendency.

OATS—There are no Oats known to be on the market. Receipts since June 1, 237,000 bushels; shipments by canal, 224,000 bushels. Sales Wednesday, 3,000, to arrive, at 39c. free on board. Thursday, 3,000, on the spot, at 35c. f. o. b. Friday, 1,000 at same. Saturday, 2,600, on the spot, at 38½c., 16,000, to arrive, at 37½c.; afterwards, 4,000, on the spot, at 38c. Yesterday, 2,900, on the spot, at 39c.; market not firm at the close.

RYE—Sales 2,000 bushels during the week, part private, and part 57c.

FREIGHTS—The amount of property, aside from Flour and Grain, offering to go forward, has been moderate. Boats have been plenty. Rates, therefore, have ruled at the low figures previously reasoned. To New-York, 9c. for Corn; 10c. for Wheat and 36c. for Flour. At the close, some Corn was taken at 7c. to Albany, which would be about 8½c. to New-York, but no considerable amounts of freight could be engaged at figures proportionate to these.

Buffalo Cattle Market—June 15.

The receipts of Cattle and Hogs, both by lake and rail, have been, during the past week, full up to the average. The demand for both has been good, at prices not materially different from the previous week, although, if anything, favoring the purchaser.

Receipts at Cushing's Yards for the week ending Saturday, June 12.

	Hogs.
Total	4,790
Shipped to Eastern markets	3,297
Taken by distillers for feeding	417
Taken for Buffalo market	136
Left over	940
Total	4,790

Sales 52 stock Hogs, at 4c.; 157 do do, 4¾c.; 260 do. do, 4¾c.; 193 do. do, 4½c.; 101 do. do, 4¾c.; 58 corn fed, 4¾c.; 137 do. do., 4¾c.; 256 stock do., 4¾c.; 98 fat do., at retail, 5¾c.@5¾c.

Receipts at the Buffalo Cattle Yards, (L. CROCKER & Co.,) for the week ending Saturday, June 12:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Shipped to Eastern markets	1,761	219	981
Taken for Buffalo market	26	...	...
Totals	1,787	219	981

The sales that transpired at these yards, 16 head cattle at 5c. gross; 45 at 4¾c.; 47 at 4½c.; 30 at 4c.; 26 at 3¾c.; and 200 live hogs at 4c.@4¾c. Outside we hear 16 head cattle averaging 1,200 ℔s. at $4 40.

Personal.

A letter in the Newark *Daily* gives some interesting statements concerning American artists abroad. Powers' colossal statue of Daniel Webster, recently lost on the voyage to Boston, is now in course of reproduction from the original model. The process will require another twelvemonth. Mr. Hart's marble memorial of Mr. Clay, for the ladies of Virginia, is in progress, and will probably be completed during the year. The same artist is occupied on the model for a collossal bronze figure of Mr. C., for the City of New-Orleans. Mr. Jefferson is also being commemorated in marble for the State of Virginia, by a young sculptor—Mr. Galt. Harvard University has secured another of Powers' busts,—that of Mr. Jared Sparks, late President, now nearly ready for delivery. His California, his latest effort in high art, is completed, and will be immediately shipped to New-York for Mr. Astor.

The editors of the Charleston *Mercury*, (Mr. Rhett,) and *News*, (Mr. Cunningham,) have had a spicy correspondence, ending in a very satisfactory and apologetic manner; the provocation being a sharp editorial on Rhett in the columns of the *News*, for which the former called the *News* man to account. The trouble is amicably settled.

The instructors of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, have passed a series of resolutions, complimentary to Mr. Laurent Clerc, one of the earliest deaf-mute instructors in this country, on the occasion of his retirement from the Institution.

The Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, of Rochester, is following the example of Mr. Beecher, in baptizing candidates for Church membership by immersion, borrowing the baptistery of a Baptist Church for the ceremony.

The great Victoria medal, (gold,) valued at $80 has been bestowed upon Dr. Wynne of Baltimore, for the Report on the Cholera of 1849, prepared by that gentleman for the British Government in 1850.

Spaulding, the gift-concert man, is giving entertainments in Oneida County, assisted by Miss Hattie Andem, of this City, and Jenny Twitchell.

Mr. Levi Langdon has withdrawn from the Mobile *Advertiser*, after twenty years' active service.

Miscellaneous.

The news of a fight in Texas between the Rangers and the Indians is confirmed. The Galveston papers contain the official accounts from Captains Ford and Nelson, who, with a force of only 215 Rangers and friendly Indians, have made an expedition into the heart of the wilderness. The official reports show that 76 Indians were killed in two engagements, 18 made prisoners, and that only two of their force fell on the field of battle. The forces of the enemy in those two engagements amounted to upwards of three hundred. The captured camp had 70 lodges and fires. The other party numbered over one hundred. A Mexican boy, who was taken prisoner, informed Captain Ford that the Comanches were drying and packing meat for a campaign against the whites and Reserve Indians.

The Concord (N. H.) *Statesman* says the Governor of Massachusetts some time since made a requisition upon Governor Haile for the delivery of McNulty, confined in the New-Hampshire State Prison for crime in Strafford County, to the authorities of the former Commonwealth. Governor Haile, not being clear as to the path of duty, sought advice of Attorney General Sullivan, whose opinion makes plain the course of Governor Haile. The greatest crime takes precedence of the less, and McNulty will be delivered to the authorities of the government within whose jurisdiction it is believed he committed the crime of murder.

The Baptist State Convention of Connecticut in session a day or two at Southington, discussed the Episcopal form of worship as used in the Army and Navy. It appears that a majority of our naval chaplains are Episcopalians, and that chaplains of other denominations are required to read the Church service in the performance of their religious duties. The Connecticut Baptists consider this usage a grievance, and have appointed a Committee headed by the Rev. Dr. Hodge, of Bridgeport, to memorialize Congress on the subject.

The Halifax *Chronicle* of the 8th says the Spring fishery bids fair to be at least a moderate one. There has been a large amount of exaggeration with respect to the catch of mackerel on our shores this Spring, but we believe there is no doubt that a good many have been taken, and what is better, that the catch has not been confined to any particular locality.

Within the past 14 years, one Life Insurance Company in Rochester has paid nearly $100,000 on policies.

Connelly has been released from prison in Cincinnati, and was called on for a speech when he made his exit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

6 CENTS PER ROLL FOR WALL PAPER, worth 10c., At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

12 CENTS PER ROLL for OAK WALL PAPER, worth 18c. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

75 CENTS A PIECE for 6-feet GOLD SHADES, worth $1 25, At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$1 50 for GOLD SHADES, Broadway price $2. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$4 50 FOR 12 YARDS EMBROIDERED DRAPERY Broadway price $6. At D. K. LALOR'S, 261 Greenwich-st.

$7 PER PAIR for LACE CURTAINS, Broadway price $10. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st. Between Robinson and Murray sts.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED Soap it is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lip, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff wiry hair soft glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER STREET, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR SALE—Consisting of marble top counter, with silver-plated drawing tubes and cooling pipes. Also a lot of glass jars, suitable for a confectioner, at TURNER'S bakery, No. 5 Carmine-st., corner 6th-av.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A six-horse power oscillating engine; has been in use about two months; with boiler, pipes and safety-valve complete. Price $350; cost $600. Apply to C. & J. BUSSELL, Nos. 17 and 19 Hammersley-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WIDOW, who has four children, would like to give two beautiful girls, one of four and another of two years, to some respectable family who would treat them as their own. Call at No. 53 Suffolk-st. MRS. BURHAFF.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

DRY GOODS.

HEALTH! GRACE!! AND BEAUTY!!
Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED SKIRTS.
The unparalleled success of the
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
(120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 300 dozens (3,600 Skirts,) per day, during the months of June, July and August.
☞ They also call attention to their
NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT,
FOR TRAVELING,
which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.
They are the sole proprietors of the only
"PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE"
in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.
They also manufacture over
70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES,
with and without the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."
These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY as being the best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public. None genuine unless stamped
"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,"
"MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."
For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

DRY GOODS.
Auction sales in lots to suit Retail purchasers, and small merchants, at
No. 413 Broadway,
Corner of Lispenard st., by order of the Assignees of G. B. Williams & Co., to close the estate, comprising a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS bought for the Broadway sales,
SHAWLS,
LINEN GOODS of all descriptions.
SUMMER GOODS for boy's wear,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c., &c.
The sales are made without reserve, giving the public merchandise at their own price. The sales are now on, and will continue daily, until the whole is disposed of.
Remember No. 413 Broadway.
JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
JAMES G. AITKIN,
Successor to Molyneux Bell,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.,
Has just received, per steamer Asia, a splendid assortment of
BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES AND FLOWERS,
THE VERY LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.
Also, a beautiful stock of
RICH SILK AND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
not to be surpassed for beauty and cheapness in the City. Ladies will find it greatly to their advantage to see the above goods before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find everything offered will be just what it is represented to be, without any humbug.
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

A FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S SALE
OF TEN THOUSAND SUPERB MANTILLAS
LATE THE PROPERTY OF
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND and
JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAIRE.
IN ORDER TO DECLARE A DIVIDEND
TO THE FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,
ON MONDAY, AUG. 2.
THESE GOODS ARE NOW ON SALE,
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT ONLY,
AT NO. 361 BROADWAY,
AT PRICES MERELY NOMINAL,
COMPARED WITH INTRINSIC VALUE.
W. D. ESTERRE, Agent.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
The Summer importations include all articles of
SILK THREAD AND COTTON,
adapted to the wear of
LADIES, MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS.
CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' KID GLOVES,
of all the summer tints.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE EVERETT HAT
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN
and
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
while the peculiar qualities of the
CRITTENDEN HAT
consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection and completing an assortment to such a manner as proves the correctness of the decision made by the trade that
EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER
in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of taste existing among gentlemen
MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS.
GRACEFUL SHAPES AND ELEGANT TRIMMINGS,
PARIS STYLES AND HOME DESIGNS.
A fresh and elegant
Assortment
FOR ADORNING THE HEADS OF
LOVELY CHILDREN
GENIN'S BAZAAR.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

SHADE HOLLANDS,
White, Buff, Green and Blue,
of all widths,
by the case, piece, or yard,
For sale by
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
Of our own manufacture.
Made expressly
for City retail trade.
Prices greatly reduced.
SOLOMON & HART No. 369 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, on Thursday, June 17,
400 pieces yard wide plain and satin-striped imported LAWNS, fast colors, at 10 cents per yard.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

LACE CURTAINS.
A large lot of new and very desirable styles
now opened,
and for sale at low prices for cash.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

FANS, FANS, FANS.
The attention of the ladies is called to a large lot of sample Fans, consisting of one of each kind, which will be sold low in lots to suit purchasers by
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
Importers of Fancy Goods, No. 51 Dey-st.

CUT IT OUT.

French China din'r sets, 137 pcs,	$22 50,	usual price	$28 00
White and gold tea sets, 44 pcs,	5 50	usual price	7 00
Toilet sets, 6 pieces,	1 00,	usual price	1 50
Silver-plated casters,	3 50,	usual price	4 75
Silver-plated teaspoons by the doz	1 50,	usual price	2 50
Silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces,	19 50,	usual price	26 00
Silver plated tea forks by the doz	3 50	usual price	4 25

Gas fixtures, cut and pressed glass at low prices, at SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 24th st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning, or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them. They are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing, render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY WILL hold its Twenty fifth Annual Convention in the City of New-York at the Historical Society's Building, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on THURSDAY, June 24, and FRIDAY, June 25, 1858, commencing at 9 A. M. of each day. The Oration and Poem will be delivered at the same place on Thursday evening June 24, 1858, at 8 o'clock. Orator, EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, of the Gamma, Boston Mass. Poet JOHN G. SAXE, of the Alpha, Burlington, Vt. The supper will be duly announced. A large attendance of graduate members is earnestly requested. By order of the Executive Committee.
REV. MORGAN DIX.
HENRY R. STILES, M. D.,
WILLIAM H. L. BARNES, Esq.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the Eucleian Society of the University of the City of New York, will take place in their Hall FRIDAY, June 18, at 7½ P. M. The Rev. FRANCIS N. ZABRISKIE will be the orator. By order.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.
The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 9, 1858.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 6, 1858.
Specimens can be seen at THOS. DUNN, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This is one of those invaluable compounds which, at this season of the year, should be known and used by every family. The extract from which the healthy beverage known as KNAPP'S Root Beer is made is put up in bottles and sold at 25 and 50 cents each, sufficient to make 10 and 25 gallons of the Beer. Its pleasantness as a drink is well known and its healthful and invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid as well as those in the enjoyment of robust health. It is a good purifier of the blood, is easily prepared, and is an excellent table drink. Druggists, hotel and saloon keepers, masters of vessels, private families, &c., will find this extract the most convenient form in which to keep the essentials of the Beer. General depôt No. 362 Hudson-st., and sold by most wholesale druggists.

PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—Executed on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, by JOSEPH CALROW, No. 435 Washington-st. Specimens of his work can be seen at the Times Building.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA—NINTH NIGHT.
In answer to the numerous demands for another performance of Verdi's Grand Opera,
LA TRAVIATA,
it will be presented on
FRIDAY EVENING June 18,
for the last time, as next (the last) week of the season will be devoted to the representation of Pacini's Grand Opera
SAFFO.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 19, will be presented the 2d and 3d acts of Auber's
MASSANIELLO.
In the Market Scene, Madame GAZZANIGA will sing "La Naranjera," and Signor AMODIO will dance the "Tarantella." To conclude with the last act of
LA FAVORITA.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 18, Verdi's Grand Opera,
LA TRAVIATA.
Violetta....Signora GAZZANIGA
Alfredo....Sig. BRIGNOLI
Giorgio....Sig. AMODIO
Baron Duphol....Sig. GASPARONI
Max Maretzek....Musical Director and Conductor.
Seats may be secured at the Academy and at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats....$1 50
Second Circle....50
Amphitheatre....25
Doors open at 7¼; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE,
When the whole house will be thrown open to the public at the admission of
FIFTY CENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON—IMMENSE HIT.
Third night of Planche's celebrated romantic drama of
THE BRIGAND.
The scenery by Isherwood and Wallace, all new, as also are the dresses and appointments, and of the most splendid description. Sir Charles Eastlake's celebrated pictures painted from the life, have formed the models for the SERIES OF TABLEAUX, which will be presented with every attention to fidelity of detail. The exquisite music by Cherubini will be given, and the piece produced with the same completeness and regard to effect which has always distinguished this theatre.
The following will be the
NEW SCENERY PAINTED FOR THE OCCASION.
The summit of the Mountain of Guadagnola, with distant view of the Mediterranean; Sunrise—by Isherwood. Ruins of a Roman Temple and distant country—Isherwood.
Garden of the Prince's Palace at Rome—Wallace.
Corridor of the Palace.
Grand Sala and Ballroom, with the Gardens, by moonlight—Isherwood.
The drama will be succeeded by the most successful American comedy ever written, entitled
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
The above entertainments will combine the talents of
Mr. LESTER, Mr. BLAKE,
Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. HUDSON KIRBY,
(her first appearance,)
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON,
Mr. WHITING, Mrs. ALLEN, Mr. GROSVENOR.
Summer having driven into New-York in her glowing car, on to-night and every night during the heated term, the celebrated INDIAN PUNKAS will be brought into play, and diffuse through the theatre a soft and refreshing breeze, rendering it most cool and delightful.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Last week and last night but two of
THE RAVELS IN AMERICA.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 17, 1858.
Gabriel Ravel in two comic characters.
Marsetti's last time as the Ape.
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
DURING THE INTERMISSION OF TWENTY MINUTES THE ELEGANT LADIES' SALOON,
attached to this establishment will be thrown open, when
ICES AND ICE CREAMS,
of a very superior quality, will be served.
Last night but two in America of
MAZULM, OR THE NIGHT OWL.
The great Gabriel (second time as)....Maclou
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cents; Children, 25 cents; Upper Boxes, 25 cents.
Saturday at two o'clock—Last Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance by the Ravels in America.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Last week of the season. Continued success of
Mr. and Mrs. CLARENCE HOLT,
Who nightly receive the honor of a call before the curtain, with other loud demonstrations of applause.
THURSDAY—the Comedy of LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
Mathew Elmore....Mr. Clarence Holt.
Margaret Elmore....Mrs. Clarence Holt.
The other characters by Mr. Barrett, Mr. Bland, Mr. Bishop, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. Seymour, Miss Miller, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Dunn, &c.
With the Drama of MATTEO FALCONE.
Matteo, Mr. Bland; Gianetto, Mr. Smith; Fortunato, Miss Griffiths.
To-morrow—A new play, called AMBITION.
Saturday—Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. CLARENCE HOLT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee Proprietor and Manager....A. H. Purdy
THURSDAY EVENING, June 17, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with
MY AUNT.
To be followed by
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
THE GOLDEN AXE.
To conclude with
CUT FOR PARTNERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
THURSDAY, June 17.
The performance will commence with the Drama of
THE GROVES OF BLARNEY.
With Mr. EDDY in Three Characters.
After which, the beautiful Legendary Drama of
FAUSTUS.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MRS. J. H. ALLEN'S FIRST BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, June 19 first night of the comedy of the Youthful Queen, with other light pieces, in which the whole company will appear.
The Youthful Queen....Mrs. J. H. Allen.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
NO. 585 BROADWAY, (opposite Niblo's.)
F. WIDDOWS....Lessee and Manager
The Lessee of the above Hall takes great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of New-York that he has made an arrangement with the great FRENCH WIZARD and MAGICIAN, M. ADONIS, from Paris, who will have the honor of making his first appearance in this City on SATURDAY EVENING, June 19, and MONDAY, June 21, in a series of his celebrated
SOIREE MAGIQUE.
The stage will be illuminated with six hundred lights in the Venetian style, and the entertainment will surpass everything heretofore attempted in this City. For full particulars, see programmes.
Admission, 25 cents. Orchestra seats, (reserved,) 50 cents.
The Box office will open for the sale of orchestra seats from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., on Friday and Saturday.

MISS GELLIE'S
CONCERT
At Dodworth's Saloon,
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1858,
Assisted by the following artists:
MISS MARY GELLIE.
MR. COOK.
MR. RIVARDE.
MR. H. C. TIMM.
SIG. VILANORA.
MR. MILLET, Conductor.
Tickets $1, to be had at the music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD....Proprietor | S. BLEEKER..Stage Manager.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
In a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Concluding with, second week.
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
1,800 FEET LONG
WITH LARGE WORKING STEAMBOAT.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

No. 444 Broadway.
TENTH WEEK OF
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
MONTAGNARD SINGERS.
PHAYNIX BROTHERS.
MATT PEEL'S GREAT ACT,
AND REAL ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.
COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
THE FAVORITE BAND.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. FA JONES, Agent.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
Brilliant success of the new and beautiful National Drama prepared by Mr. H. Watkins, from a thrilling story just completed in the New-York Sun, and entitled JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER. Unexampled popularity of EDWIN BLANCHARD AND HIS WONDERFUL DOG. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the drama of THE WATCH DOG, by Edwin Blanchard and his wonderful Dog. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the drama of JESSIE WHARTON. Mrs. KATE DENIN RYAN as JESSIE WHARTON. Mr. H. WATKINS as TONEY. The deeply interesting AQUA VIVARIA, Gustin's MODEL OF THE CENTRAL PARK, may still be witnessed here without additional expense, as well as the Happy Family, Living Anaconda, new wax-works, fascinating panopticon studio, &c., &c. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
Galleries 10th st., Broadway.
☞ Will close on Wednesday, June 30. ☜

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND FAIR.—The ladies of the Washington-av. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will hold a Strawberry Festival and Fair at the Chapel, corner Washington and Gates avs., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 16th and 17th insts., from 2 to 10 o'clock, P. M. Addresses by talented speakers and appropriate music each evening. Tickets 25 cents; children, 10 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the church. Fulton av. cars pass within one block of the premises.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL BE held on THURSDAY, June 17, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church on 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., for the benefit of the Sabbath School. All interested in the Sabbath School cause are invited to attend. Admittance 50 cents. Children half price.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LECTURE BY E. O. PERRIN.
ON "LIFE AND SCENES IN KANSAS,"
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
ON
FRIDAY NIGHT, June 18, 1858.
In response to a call from a large number of the citizens of Brooklyn, E. O. PERRIN, late of Kansas Territory, will repeat his lecture on *Life and Times in Kansas*, as seen by himself, during Gov. Walker's Administration. It is the same address delivered before the Senate and Assembly at Albany, last Winter. It met with great success, and has been repeated several times since. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door and all the book stores.

TO AMERICAN GENTLEMEN VISITING LONDON.—The subscriber has imported some of those luxurious shaving chairs used by Phalon and other celebrated hair dressers, to which he invites public attention. H. WILCOX'S Hair Dressing Saloons, No. 33 Marylebone-st., Regent Quadrant, London. Copy the address.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE BRIGAND—AMERICANS IN PARIS.

BURTON'S THEATRE—LOVE'S SACRIFICE—MATTEO FALCONE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PONGO—TIGHT ROPE—MAZULM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham st.—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—GOLDEN AXE—CUTTING FOR PARTNERS.

BOWERY THEATRE—FAUSTUS—GROVES OF BLARNEY—DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER—TRUTH'S A LIE. Evening—THE WATCH DOG.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—MONTAGNARD SINGERS—ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Kangaroo* leaves New-York for Liverpool	June 14
The *North Star* leaves N. Y. for Southampton	June 19
The *Asia* leaves New-York for Liverpool	June 23

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, the advices by which, as telegraphed from Halifax, we published yesterday morning, arrived at Boston at 11 o'clock last night. Her mails will reach this City about 5 o'clock P. M., to-day.

The extraordinary session of the Senate came to a close yesterday, the President having given notification that he had no further business to be acted upon. On assembling in the morning the doors were immediately closed for Executive business, and when they were opened again, Mr. MASON moved to take up the British Aggression resolutions, reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The motion was agreed to, by a vote of 32 to 3, and the resolutions, which call for a final disposition of the question of the Right of Search, were then passed unanimously. The Senate then finally adjourned, as above intimated.

News from Salt Lake City to the 11th of May states that Gov. CUMMING had returned to Camp Scott, but that he was expected to go back again immediately. Everything was quiet and indicative of peace in the Mormon capital. The army at Camp Scott is reported in very good health. They had provisions sufficient to last until the 10th of June, and Col. HOFFMAN, with a supply train, was only a few days' march from the Camp. Up to the 9th of June nothing had been heard from Capt. MARCY at any of the posts on the plains.

The Charleston *Courier's* Key West correspondent says that Lieut. PYM asserts that the reports of outrages on American vessels are much exaggerated, and in many instances false. The account of the seizure of the *Cortes*, for instance, was the grossest exaggeration. The captain of that vessel, when overhauled, threw his flag into the sea and declared himself a Spaniard. The contraband articles found aboard proved her a slaver, and she was accordingly sold as such.

The steamship *Isabel*, on her late voyage from Charleston to Key West, ran upon Washerwoman's Shoal, near the entrance to the harbor, on the 6th inst., and received some damage. She was assisted off by two lighters, which were allowed $1,500 salvage by the Court. The *Isabel*, it is said, is on the way from Charleston to New-York, to undergo repairs.

In the Board of Councilmen, Wednesday evening, Councilman CROSS presented a resolution directing that the communication of the Street Commissioner, in reference to the alleged unsettled condition of the accounts of JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Collector of Assessments, and of his deputies, and existing deficiencies in the same, be referred to the Joint Committee on Accounts, for examination and adjustment, and that the Street Commissioner, in case any deficiency be found to exist in the return of moneys due to the Treasury, institute legal proceedings to recover the same. After some discussion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Law Department. The special order for the evening being the ordinance from the Board of Aldermen directing the Comptroller to issue $300,000 worth of bonds on Central Park account, the matter was taken up on the question of concurrence. The ordinance was adopted by a vote of 17 to 1—Councilman FRAZER arguing and voting in the negative. The report of the Committee on Assessments, in favor of paving Lexington-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh-street, with Belgian pavement, was adopted, after long and strenuous opposition from Councilman BRADY, by a vote of 14 to 4. The Comptroller submitted a detailed statement of all claims paid from the Treasury from Jan. 1, 1858, to March 1, 1858, as reported to him by the Auditor, amounting to $1,233,465 55.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting last evening. The report of the Committee appointed to consider the subject of a reorganization of the daily Normal Schools—the special order—was postponed. $2,500 was appropriated for warming and ventilating apparatus for a School in Forty-fourth-street. The City Superintendent's report, giving a summary of the examinations at the various Schools, commencing Oct. 1, and comparing their relative advancement, was presented, and it was ordered that 1,500 copies be printed.

The pupils and teachers of a Sunday-school, in the Seventeenth Ward, went on an excursion, on Tuesday, to Jones' Wood. While the children were enjoying themselves, JOHN SULLIVAN—a young Irishman, partially intoxicated—interfered and pushed one of the girls for a swing, endandangering her life. Some officers of the Seventeenth Ward attempted to arrest SULLIVAN, and he picked up a stone and hurled it with great violence, hitting Officer WEITH behind the left ear, inflicting a frightful gash and fracturing his skull. SULLIVAN was arrested and is now awaiting an examination in the Essex Market prison. WEITH is dangerously injured. Coroner HILL went to his house yesterday afternoon to take his *ante-mortem* examination; but the officer being in no immediate danger, the examination was not held.

Commencement at Spingler Institute, yesterday, passed off with great *éclat*. The exercises were singing by the pupils, the reading of original essays, and addresses by the Rev. Dr. PRIME and Mr. ABBOTT. The Graduating Class numbered thirty-one members. In the evening, there was a *soirèe musicale* at the Institute.

Yesterday, the evidence in the case of CANGEMI, charged with the murder of the Policeman, ANDERSON, was terminated. The principal new facts shown for the prisoner were, first, that two men, early on the morning of the murder, heard a pistol-shot when at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway, and saw a man running away in a precisely opposite direction to that in which CANGEMI ran—that man not being pursued by any one; and second, that in Sicilian, which is the language of the prisoner, a phrase commonly employed to deny an accusation is "*un saccui-menti*," sounding like the word "accident," and equivalent to the words "I know nothing about it," in English. To-day the case will be summed up by counsel.

The trial of MARTIN DOWD for the murder of JOHN DOOLEY, was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The Recorder's charge was strictly impartial, and, in connection with the plea of intoxication set up by the defence, of more than usual interest. The jury (the old story) have not yet agreed. Considerable business, elsewhere reported, was transacted in this Court yesterday. To-day, DANIEL CUNNINGHAM will be placed on trial for the murder of "Paudeen."

The testimony in the case of LALLY, on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, for the murder of Mr. SIMONSON in February last, was brought to a close yesterday. Mr. BRADY will sum up, this morning, for the defence, and will be followed by Mr. PECKHAM for the Prosecution.

Cotton was brisker and firmer yesterday. Flour was less abundant and was dearer, but not so freely dealt in. A fair inquiry prevailed for Wheat and Corn at buoyant prices. Prime lots of each were sparingly offered. Pork appeared less active and somewhat irregular. Lard was heavy, while Beef continued in request. Sugars and Rice were decidedly brisker. The public sale of Teas resulted satisfactorily. Spirits Turpentine declined slightly. Freights exhibited rather more animation. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 756.

The Cattle markets have been tolerably well supplied, the receipts for the week ending yesterday being 3,115, against 2,856 the previous week, 2,567 for the corresponding week of 1857, and 3,143 as the weekly average of all last year. But the previous market day being very hot, butchers bought short, and the demand for Beef, increasing with the cooler weather, the retail stalls were pretty well cleared before Tuesday, and over 1,000 head were sold at Forty-fourth-street that day at advanced rates. This left a small show yesterday, and prices went up ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. The yards were cleared out before 4 P. M.

The Mormon Exodus.

No dispassionate person, whatever his political partialities, can fail to see that the various enterprises undertaken by Mr. BUCHANAN do not seem to prosper in his hands. He has meddled in nothing, suggested nothing, entered upon nothing, since he entered the White House, which has not ended in confusion worse confounded. His rosiest apples have proved Dead Sea fruit, and "turned to ashes on his lips;" his "dear gazelles" no sooner come to "know and love him well than they are sure to die." The most monstrous fraud and swindle, if he only undertakes to back it up, ends in being a tolerably decent and fair proceeding. The prettiest quarrel, under his manipulation, turns into a humdrum, inglorious peace. He devoted the first year of his reign to trying to prevent the people of Kansas from voting upon their own constitution, and he finally had to join in rejoicing over an arrangement by which it was submitted to them in full. The British cruisers seemed disposed to help him out of his predicament, and committed a score of outrages on our ships; but he no sooner set about preparing for war, and dispensing fat contracts, than the foe apologised for everything, and disavows everybody who has done wrong. The Mormon war was as promising a little quarrel as ever an enterprizing statesman gloated over. It contained every element of success and popularity. Impudent imposture, murders, rapes, polygamy, treason, intrusion on United States Territory—defiance to the Government and to public opinion—nothing was wanting to convert our venerable President into a glorious crusader on behalf of law, order, morality, and national dignity. The pudding was full of plums. It too has failed him. Even BRIGHAM, the Prophet, has not turned out as well as was expected, and refuses to be a traitor; and when the Lord's anointed deserts our President in the time of his need, his case is indeed pitiable.

The latest news from Utah places the Administration in a position marked by a singular mixture of farce and tragedy, and the whole story of the war is crowded by as much ignorance, stupidity and dishonesty, as any Government ever managed to get into the annals of a single year. An army was sent to chastise rebels, before it was clearly ascertained whether or not there were any rebels to chastise. It was sent forward in the Fall, just when it ought to have reached its destination, and was marching through snow over a howling wilderness, when it ought to have been in Winter quarters. After it had undergone six months of suffering, and was fully prepared to force the strongest natural position in the world, Commissioners were sent in search of the rebel foe, and it was then discovered there was no foe at all. Governor CUMMING ought to have gone to Salt Lake City in Autumn. He goes in the Spring, and is received with all the honors—assumes the reins of authority without opposition, and writes home that the whole affair, like the Willett's Point business, is all a mistake, and that there is no war at all. The commander of the forces writes by the same mail, that CUMMING is deceived, and that the Mormons are still hostile. The public is in suspense, and knows not which of two such authorities to believe, when the news comes, that there were no more Mormons left, either to fight us, or obey us, as they are abandoning our territory *en masse*, sooner than submit to our rule. "We have made a desert, and we call it peace."

Whatever our opinions may be of Mormon morals or Mormon manners, there can be no question that this voluntary and even cheerful abandonment by 40,000 people of homes created by wonderful industry in the midst of trackless wastes, after years of hardship and persecution, is something, from which no one who has a particle of sympathy with pluck, fortitude and constancy, can withhold his admiration. Right or wrong, sincerity thus attested is not a thing to be sneered at. True or false, a faith to which so many men and women prove their loyalty by such sacrifices, is a force in the world. After this last demonstration of what fanaticism can do, we think it would be most unwise to treat Mormonism as a nuisance to be abated by a *posse comitatus*. It is no longer a social excrescence to be cut off by the sword; it is a power to be combatted by the most skillful political and moral treatment. When people abandon their homes, to plunge with women and children into a wilderness, to seek new settlements, they know not where, they give a higher proof of courage than if they fought for them. When the Dutch submerged Holland to save it from invaders, they had heartier plaudits showered on them than if they had fertilized its soil with their blood. We have certainly the satisfaction of knowing that we have to deal with foemen worthy of our steel.

However this singular affair may end, nothing can release us from the responsibility we have incurred in it. It may be that the sect may die out in Central America, through pestilence, famine, or the hostility of the Indians. It may be that a complete isolation from the influences of civilized public opinion, and complete subjection to the will of the prophet, may bring about a state of things which even Mormon zealots will find intolerable, and that once foreign persecution has ceased to create a bond of cohesion, the sect will go to pieces through internal dissensions or sheer inanition. All these things may be, but they may *not* be, and we may yet encounter our truant subjects in Mexico or elsewhere, and find them more troublesome customers than ever, and have to undertake a Mormon war which will be a war in earnest. As long as they were at Salt Lake, we were sure in a few years of absorbing or surrounding them by the march of emigration, and had the chance in the meantime of bringing the influences of Christianity and civilization to bear on them. If the conduct of the recent operations has had the effect of strengthening their fanaticism, by the appearance of persecution, without convincing them of our good faith and good intentions, and, worse still, has been the means of driving away 50,000 of our fellow-citizens from fields which their labors had reclaimed and cultivated, and round which their affections were clustered, we have something serious to answer for. Were we not guilty of a culpable oversight in confounding the insubordination of conscientious fanaticism with the insubordination of ribald license or ambition, and applying to the one the same harsh treatment which the law intends for the latter alone? Was it right to send troops composed of the wildest and most rebellious men of the community, commanded by men like HARNEY and JOHNSTON, to deal out fire and sword upon people whose faults even were the result of honest religious convictions? Was it right to allow Colonel JOHNSTON to address letters to BRIGHAM YOUNG, and through him to his people, couched in the tone of an implacable conqueror towards ruthless savages? Were the errors which mistaken zeal generates ever cured by such means as these, and have bayonets and cannon ever been used against the poorest and weakest sect that ever crouched beyond a wall to pray or weep, without rendering their faith more intense and investing the paltriest discomforts with the dignity of sacrifice?

We, with our Bibles, our churches, our single wives, our education, our sacred family life, ought to know better than entrust the extirpation even of a creed which inculcates rebellion, to such men as General HARNEY and Col. JOHNSTON; and Mr. BUCHANAN ought to know enough to do something at the right time, in matters of such moment. His Peace Commissioners and Governor ought to have tried the effects of confidence and conciliation before our bayonets glistened in the cañons of the Rocky Mountains, and his admonitory proclamation ought to have made its appearance before the General in command had addressed language to the malcontents worthy of BAJAZET dealing with a rebellious Pasha. We placed ourselves all through on a level with these Mormons, and talked to them as we would talk to European diplomatists. We stand on the vantage ground of higher knowledge, purer faith, and acknowledged strength. We can afford to be patient and merciful. At all events, the world looks to us now for such an example of political wisdom, such as few people, now-a-days, are called on to display. Posterity must not have to acknowledge with shame that our indiscretion, or ignorance, or intolerance drove the population of a whole State from house and home, to seek religious liberty and immunity from the presence of mercenary troops, in any spot of the Continent to which our rule was never likely to extend.

Bulwer and Disraeli.

It is just thirty years since a double sensation was created in the literary world by the nearly simultaneous appearance of two brilliant works of fiction, which, though published anonymously, were hailed as the first fruits of two new children of genius who were to be the successors of BYRON and SCOTT in furnishing amusement for English readers. The authors of *Vivian Grey* and *Pelham* could not remain long unknown, and it was soon noised abroad that those brilliant novels were the productions of two young men scarce out of their teens, one of them representing an old aristocratic family and the other being the son of a literary adventurer, with nothing but his pen to depend upon. It was perfectly safe to predict for these two literary heroes a brilliant career in the airy realm of fiction, and their subsequent performances fully justified all that their enthusiastic admirers had claimed for them.

But no one thought of predicting that these writers of sentimental stories, the creators of such superb coxcombs as Pelham and Vivian Grey, and of such specious philosophers as Devereux and Coningsby were destined to become great statesmen and joint members of a conservative ministry. Pelham might have been expected to find a seat in Parliament, but no one could have predicted that the author of *Paul Clifford* would one day be the head of the Colonial Department, the administrator and ruler of the affairs of fifty colonies, while at the same time his colleague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be the brilliant author of the *Young Duke* and *Henrietta Temple*. There had been no precedent for such promotions and transformations as these in the history of England. ADDISON had been a Secretary of State it is true, and SHERIDAN had filled, for a brief time, the unimportant post of a junior Lord of the Treasury; but never before had statesmen been made out of such light fantastic materials as literary dandies.

The two brilliant novelists who commenced their career together thirty years ago are now the two foremost men of England; and yet they have been sneered at for their flippancy, ridiculed for their dandyism, and have had to fight their way through the malignant opposition of dull bigotry and conservative prejudices. BULWER, in fact, had published the greater number of the works on which his reputation as an author is based before one of the Quarterly Reviews deigned to notice him. He was regarded as too light material for the ponderous wisdom of a quarterly reviewer to work upon. But he has had ample revenge of his contemners; and now, while his last novel is going through the press, he leaves the puppets of his imagination to direct the affairs of an Empire. The change must be a violent one. It seems hardly possible for Pisistratus Caxton to lay down his pen when he completes his romance of *What Will He Do With It?* to enter upon the grave business of managing the affairs of an empire; to suddenly dismiss the unreal creations which occupied his imagination and absorbed his attention, and immediately begin to receive deputations from Australia, to send orders to the Governor-General of Canada, to appoint Judges and bishops in Jamaica, and listen to complaints from Hong Kong and Vancouver's Island.

It had been reported that, in the event of Sir BULWER LYTTON's taking office under Lord DERBY, he would be promoted to the peerage, as there was doubt of his being returned to Parliament if he were to appeal to his constituents for reëlection; but whether that was done or not, we had no advices by the last arrival from England. We only know that Lord STANLEY had gone into the Board of Control, and that BULWER LYTTON had succeeded him in the Colonial Department. If BULWER had been a poor man, compelled to work for his daily bread, wholly dependent upon himself, and without any family relations to render him assistance, he could not have labored more zealously or devoted more time to his literary pursuits. His systematic habits of study, his patient industry and indomitable perseverance, his prudence, and close attention to details in the composition of his works, his disregard of the slanders of his enemies and the adverse criticisms of the self-appointed Rhadamanthuses of the literary world, his determination to do the best he could, and not to be put down, make him, in these respects, a bright example for even republican young men to emulate, dandy and aristocrat as he is. BULWER and DISRAELI are both entitled to the gratitude and thanks of literary laborers for giving such satisfactory evidence that a brilliant writer of fictions may be perfectly competent to manage the gravest affairs of State, and that the possession of a lively imagination does not necessarily unfit a man for the details of business or the responsibilities of the most important offices.

The Divorce Case in the (N. S.) Presbyterian Assembly.

The action of the General Assembly, recently convened at Chicago, in the case of the Rev. JAMES H. SHIELDS, of Iowa, has attracted much attention, on account of the civil and ecclesiastical laws, supposed to be involved in the decision of the Assembly. Only partial reports of the facts of the case, and of the minute of the Assembly, have been published in the Eastern secular journals. One Chicago newspaper has already suggested that Mr. SHIELDS should resort to the civil tribunals of Iowa for redress. A brief summary of the facts, and of the position of the Presbyterian Church, may help to a better understanding of the subject.

The Presbyterian Confession of Faith, chapter xxiv., distinctly allows two grounds of lawful divorce as Scriptural: "nothing but adultery, or such willful desertion as can no way be remedied by the Church or civil magistrate, is cause sufficient of dissolving the bond of marriage." The Assembly, sitting as a Court of Appeals, ought of course to have conformed in its decision to this authoritative declaration, whatever may have been the private opinion of its members. Any argument in the case, based on the position that adultery was the only lawful ground of divorce, was entirely irrelevant to the functions of the Assembly or a Court exercising discipline. It could not rightfully discipline a man for doing what its own Confession authorizes.

The case, in substance, was as follows: MARIA C. COWLES, formerly living in Sandersland, Massachusetts, was divorced in Iowa from WILLIAM A. COWLES, on the ground of his willful desertion. She alleged that his drunkenness, brutal treatment and threats against her life, compelled her to flee from her home. To support herself, not to obtain a divorce, she went to Iowa. After sixteen months, she applied for a divorce, making affidavit to the above facts and supported by other testimony. Soon afterwards she was married to Mr. SHIELDS. Against her character and that of Mr. SHIELDS no other allegations were brought; all the testimony adduced was highly in their favor, and it was not pretended that proper moral guilt was to be imputed to them in this matter. Mr. SHIELDS was represented to be a useful and faithful minister, having the entire confidence of the church and community in the midst of whom he is laboring as a Gospel minister.

On the ground of *common fame* he was tried before the Presbytery of Des Moines, and by a bare majority, 5 to 4, convicted of adultery for marrying a woman unlawfully divorced, and not only deposed from the ministry, but excommunicated from the church. He appealed to the Synod of Iowa; that Synod, by a majority of three-fourths, reversed the decision of the Presbytery, and restored Mr. SHIELDS to his good standing. By a form of process called *complaint*, the case was brought before the General Assembly by members of the Presbytery of Des Moines. The Assembly had full power either to sustain the Synod, or to reaffirm the sentence of the Presbytery, or to enjoin upon the Presbytery to revise the case and impose a less harsh sentence. It adopted the more stringent course, against earnest remonstrances, confirming the full sentence of the Presbytery, and voting down a recommendation of a milder procedure—thus leaving Mr. SHIELDS with the stigma of adultery upon him, both deposed from his office and excommunicated from the church; and this, too, although Mr. COWLES, the former husband of Mrs. SHIELDS, is now dead.

The main argument relied upon by the most earnest opponents of Mr. SHIELDS appears to have been that the Scripture allows only *one* ground of lawful divorce, interpreting literally and exclusively the injunction of Christ, Matth. xix., 9. "Whosoever shall put away his wife, except *it be* for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery; and whoso marrieth her which is put away, doth commit adultery." But this argument is wholly extra-judicial; it was out of the sphere of the Court that was trying the case; it was in the very face of the Confession, which also allows "willful desertion." And Christ here is speaking, as the context shows, of those divorces allowed under the Jewish law, in which all that the husband had to do was himself to make out a bill or writing of divorcement. Taken literally, it cannot be strictly applied to a case where the divorce is made in other methods, as, *e. g.*, through a civil court. And the Confession itself cites, to sustain its extension of divorce to the case of willful desertion, what Paul says, Cor. vii., 15: "But if the unbelieving depart, let him depart. A brother or a sister is not under bondage in such *cases*; but God hath called us to peace." The phrase "under bondage" was here understood by the framers of the Confession in the sense of being held to the matrimonial bond; and this interpretation has other high authorities in its favor.

It was still further held by some of the majority in the Assembly, according to the reported debates, that *willful desertion* on the part of Mr. COWLES was not proved; it was Mrs. COWLES who went to Iowa, while Mr. COWLES staid in Massachusetts. But Mrs. COWLES, it appeared in evidence, was driven away by the intemperance, violence and threats of her husband, obliged to flee for her own security of life.

It was, again, urged, that even if the willful desertion of Mr. COWLES had been proved, though separation might have been justified, yet that the remarriage of Mrs. COWLES was not allowable while Mr. COWLES was still living. This was on the basis of the legal distinction of a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, and a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*; the latter allowing, and the former not allowing the remarriage of the innocent party. In this sense, some have interpreted the Confession—that it allows separation for willful desertion, but not remarriage. But such a distinction is not hinted at in the Confession; it says that "willful desertion is cause sufficient of dissolving the bond of marriage;" and what is "dissolving the bond of marriage" other than a full divorce? It does not say a word about any prohibition of marriage in such a case.

Another point, which had great weight with the majority of the Assembly, was the notorious laxness of the legislation of several Western States as to grounds of divorce. This seems to have been a strong point; and so far as the decision of the Assembly may aid in having better legislation, it will be hailed with favor. But, in the case of Mrs. COWLES, the divorce was granted, not on the ground of any of the laxer reasons for divorce, which are so objectionable, but on the very ground allowed by the Confession of the Presbyterian Church, as Scriptural and legitimate.

After a full hearing of the case, occupying two and a half days, the Assembly, by a vote of 106 to 52, sustained the *complaint* against the Synod, and appointed a Committee, consisting entirely of members of the majority, to draw up a minute, which is the usual method in such cases. Though the Committee was sustained, yet it was still in the power of the Assembly to modify the sentence. This Committee brought in two reports—a majority and minority. The majority report went so far as not even to recognize willful desertion as a legitimate ground of divorce. The minority report did so recognize it, according to the Confession of Faith. This minority report was first voted down, and then the majority report was voted down, 59 to 51, and a new Committee was raised. This new Committee, however, was instructed to bring in the minority report, just before rejected—the majority rallying to its support. This they did. The report, as adopted, is as follows. After a statement of the main facts of the case, it proceeds:

> "In view of all the testimony brought before the Assembly, the complaint is sustained. It has not been made to appear that the said MARIA C. COWLES attempted to establish the fact of adultery against her husband, WM. A. COWLES. Neither has there been proved 'such willful desertion on his part as can no way be remedied by the Church or civil magistrate,' as is recognized in the Confession of Faith, chapter 24, section 6, as 'cause sufficient for dissolving the bond of marriage.'
>
> The General Assembly do, therefore, consider the said JAMES H. SHIELDS was properly convicted of adultery, and the decision of the Synod of Iowa in this case is hereby reversed, and the judgment of the Presbytery of Des Moines therein confirmed.
>
> The Assembly, whilst rendering this decision, takes occasion to call the attention of the churches under its care to a tendency manifest in some portions of our country to relax the sacredness of the marriage tie. Lying, as the institution of marriage does, at the very foundation of order, purity and prosperity in the State and in the Church, the Assembly cannot view without abhorrence any attempt to diminish its sanctity or to extend beyond the warrant of the Holy Scriptures the grounds of divorce."

This decision, though undoubtedly prompted by the best motives, seems to be unwarrantably severe. It declares that the Rev. Mr. SHIELDS "was properly convicted of adultery." A proposition of the Chairman of the Committee, to say "unlawful marriage," instead of "adultery," was voted down. The evidence in the case does not seem to amount to anything more than that the parties acted, it may be, unadvisedly, without due caution. No stain, excepting a judicial one; no adultery, excepting in a formal sense, appears to attach to the character of the accused. The testimony of the Assembly in favor of the sacredness of the marriage relation might have been as decided—its influence upon public opinion might have been quite as healthful—had it known more of mercy. Mr. SHIELDS now stands before the public, according to the decision of his highest ecclesiastical judicatory, "properly convicted of adultery," deposed from the ministry, and excommunicated from the Presbyterian Church. The Presbytery, upon reviewing the case, may, perhaps, be more lenient, having obtained sanction for their strictness. It may not be so fearful, as was the Assembly, that the moral influence of its decision will be weakened by suggesting to the accused the possibility of his repentance and restoration.

This is, we have been informed, the first judicial case brought to a full trial and issue in the New School General Assembly since its separation from the old school. Another case was also tried during the last session—that of the Rev. GEORGE SHELDON, deposed by the Presbytery of Portage, N. Y., for procuring an unlawful divorce. This case came before the Assembly on the appeal of Mr. SHELDON, alleging irregularities in his trial. The Presbytery of Portage and the Synod of the Western Reserve have been troubled with it for more than five years. It was debated in the Assembly on the ground of irregularities in the processes before the lower tribunals: for on the question of the merits of the case, there was little, if any, difference of opinion. The Assembly, by a large majority, threw out the appeal, and sustained the Synod of the Presbytery.

SPLICING THE CABLE.—If the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* left Plymouth on the 9th, or even the 10th instant, as they were to do, on their great Expedition, it is probable that they have already halted in mid-ocean, that the telegraphic cable has been spliced, and that the central part of the electric cord that is to unite Europe and America, is now lying in its permanent bed at the bottom of the Atlantic, while the two ships are speeding on their opposite courses. Within the next fortnight the anxious question will doubtless be answered, and it will be known on both sides of the ocean, whether the greatest undertaking of the present century has proved a success or a failure. The experimental trip of the two ships appears to have been satisfactory, the machinery for paying-out the cable worked well, the splicing of the two ends was effected with ease, and unless the ships encounter a harder storm than may be expected at this season of the year, or the *Niagara* should encounter an iceberg, which is one of the greatest dangers to be apprehended, there is a fair chance that we may hear of the great work being completed before our next national holiday.

We cannot say that we are confident of the successful establishment of this telegraphic communication with Europe. Every one, of course, wishes for its success—and this eager desire begets in many minds a degree of confidence which the facts will scarcely warrant. Even if the cable shall be safely lain, we do not think the feasibility of communication through so great a length of submerged wire has yet been demonstrated. Experiments, in such a case, cannot be conclusive—for the wire upon which they are made is not submerged.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTION—CAUSE OF THE RESULT.—The New-Orleans *Bee* and *Commercial Bulletin* concur in stating that the defeat of Mayor BEAUREGARD and the election of Mr. STITH resulted from the aversion felt by the citizens to the agency of a Vigilance Committee. In order to show their disapproval of what they regarded as bad means to effect a good end, multitudes either refrained from voting, or cast their ballots for STITH, who would otherwise have supported the independent ticket. These explanations throw light upon what before seemed inexplicable at this distance from the scene of action. The distant public were led by the boastful telegrams dispatched in behalf of the Vigilance Committee to suppose that their candidate would walk over the course, and were, accordingly, not a little surprised at the very different upshot of the contest.

We cannot but regard it as creditable to the citizens of New-Orleans that they rebuked the unlawful measures resorted to in the name of justice and order. While they approved the objects of the so-called "Revolution," they considered the movement fraught with danger, and put it down by electing SMITH. We trust they may be rewarded, by a better security in their municipal affairs, and we observe that those even who opposed the election of the new Mayor speak well of his character and qualifications.

BRITISH AGGRESSIONS—UNANIMOUS ADOPTION OF MR. MASON'S RESOLUTIONS—ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.—The Senate closed its special session yesterday. Previous to the adjournment the resolutions relative to the British aggressions, reported some time since from the Committee on Foreign Relations, were taken up and adopted *by an unanimous vote*. This distinct and unequivocal expression is, under the circumstances, peculiarly significant. It was known that Great Britain would disavow all intention to trespass on our rights or offend our feelings, and that orders had been issued to her cruisers in the Gulf to refrain at once from boarding American ships. Yet the Senate, very properly, asserted, by the passage of the resolutions, a principle from which the American people will under no circumstances depart. It is gratifying that there was no dissenting voice on a question involving the honor of our nationality. The fact shows that these are subjects which transcend all considerations of section and party, and occasions in which our public men can act as Americans, and as such only. Well would it be for the general interest if the sphere of such action were greatly enlarged.

A HANDSOME OFFER.—The Seventh Regiment, National Guards, has offered to the Committee of the Common Council, to escort the remains of Ex-President MONROE to Virginia, and deliver them to the authorities of that State at their own expense. This is certainly a most liberal and creditable offer. The Guard numbers over a thousand men, and the expense of such an expedition could not be less than ten or fifteen thousand dollars. Whether it be accepted or not, we trust this offer will be appreciated and properly acknowledged by the Common Council.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The reproduction of *Linda* last night, in obedience to the generally-expressed desire of a public which found itself unexpectedly drowned out in the drenching rain of Friday, gave intense satisfaction to a large and amiable audience. The performance was excellent. Mad. GAZZANIGA was a captivating *Linda*, and achieved a fresh triumph. Signor BRIGNOLI performed his part with much sweetness and no particular amount of fire; and Signor AMODIO made a highly respectable *Antonio*, sustaining that parental relation with a degree of unction and a fine display of pathetic action, which added to the favorable regard that he has fairly earned. In the *finale* to the second act, this gentleman was particularly good. The evening was altogether refreshing.

CONCERT.—Miss GELLIE—a deserving vocalist—gives a concert at Dodworth's Saloon this evening, assisted by Mr. COOK, Mr. TIMM and others.

City Items.

Mr. ISAAC EDRIAH was taken sick at New-Orleans some time ago, and became mentally deranged. His wife, who resides at No. 22 Oneida-street, Boston, had him placed on board the steamer *Philadelphia*, desiring that he should be brought home to his family. The steamer arrived at Quarantine Monday, and Mrs. EDRIAH came on from Boston to meet her husband, but the passengers had landed before the steamer came up to her wharf, and she missed him, and he is wandering, she knows not where. She has applied at the different Police stations without obtaining any information of his whereabouts, and has been compelled to return to Boston without him.

YACHT RACE ROUND LONG ISLAND.—The owners of several yachts have agreed upon a sail round Long Island, and the *Favorita*, *Haze*, *Silvie*, *Widgeon*, *Madgie*, *Undine* and *Rebecca* have been entered. The start is set down for Monday next, the 24th; they are to sail the way of Sandy Hook, and doubling Montauk, will return up the Sound, the first *yacht* of each class (sloops and schooners) passing the dock at Fort Schuyler, at Throgg's Neck, to win the prize. No difference of time allowed for voyage or sails. All entries to be made before the 22d.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was, this afternoon, found floating in the East River by the Wall-street ferry. It was taken to Whitehall-slip by Messrs. JOHN LEVESON and MICHAEL KELLY, Whitehall boatmen, and the Coroner was notified.

H. GRAHAM, whose business was characterized at the Mayor's Office, on Tuesday, as "swindling," writes us, complaining that our publication (based on information received at the Mayor's Office) did him injustice. He denies that he, or any one connected with him, has been arrested, or that he is unknown, as was asserted in the locality that he gave as his place of business. He does not deny that he had sent circulars to Western merchants, in which he promised, for a consideration, to furnish each with a report of his standing on the Mercantile Agency books of this City, to which books he still professes to have access.

At a late hour last evening bills altered from the Manufacturers' Bank of Rhode Island, a broken bank, to the Manufacturers' Bank of Rochester, made their appearance in the City. The Police, through the Police Telegraph, were promptly put on their guard.

Brooklyn Items.

SEDUCTION.—Miss CAROLINE HALLER, in the City Court, yesterday, obtained a verdict of $2,000 against CHARLES BALANDER, for seduction under promise of marriage.

MILITARY.—The 14th Regiment, Colonel WOOD, paraded yesterday and were reviewed by Mayor POWELL. The regiment made a very creditable appearance.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—During April and May 1,618 patients were treated at this Dispensary as follows:

Diseases of the eye and ear, 128; Diseases of females, 85; Diseases surgical, 195; Head and digestive organs, 288; Heart, throat and lungs, 211; Children, skin and vaccination, 450; Dental surgery, 161; Of which there were females 997, males 621. Total, 1,618.

NATIVITY—United States, 520: Ireland, 1,022; England, 57; Scotland, 10; Germany, 7; France, 1; Canada, 1. Total, 1,618.

Prescriptions gratuitously dispensed, 3,713.

The person who complained of being assaulted by the sentry along side of the *North Carolina*, on Thursday last, would not swear to the identity of the man he caused to be arrested, and he was discharged. On being confronted by INLAES, however, the arrested man, it is alleged, identified *him* as an old shipmate, who deserted from on board the sloop-of-war *Decatur* on the coast of California, some time since, and who shipped afterward on board the United States ship *John Adams*, under the name of RICHARD INLOES, his real name, as standing on the articles of the *Decatur* being RICHARD MARKHAM. His character on board the *John Adams* is said to have been bad, and he was refused an honorable discharge. If he shows himself again on board the *North Carolina*, the officers intimate that he will find permanent quarters as a deserter, until his case can be looked into by Court-Martial. At last accounts he was staying at a place known as the Lovejoy House in Greenwich-street, and was not very dangerously hurt.

TROUBLE IN THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.—There is trouble at the new Dudley Observatory at Albany. Dr. B. A. GOULD, Jr., a young gentleman from Cambridge, who was appointed to the Directorship of the Observatory, has been virtually requested to resign, in consequence of his inability to agree with the Trustees. The Board of Trustees consists of THOS. W. OLCOTT, EZRA P. PRENTICE, ROBT. H. PRUYN, and other prominent citizens of Albany, with whom other gentlemen are associated. The question of the appointment of a new Astronomer, to displace Dr. GOULD, has been referred to the Scientific Council of the Observatory.

WORKING THE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.—A private letter received from a practical telegrapher, who witnessed, on the 29th ult., at Plymouth, the formal tests of the electricians in telegraphing through the entire length of the Atlantic Cable, states that Professor HUGHES, with his wonderful Printing Telegraph machines, was able to write through the 3,000 miles of cable at the rate of thirty-two letters per minute. Professor WHITEHOUSE was able to write only at the rate of nineteen words in eighteen minutes.

Commencement at the Spingler Institute.

The Commencement exercises of the Graduating Class of the present year took place at the Spingler Institute, yesterday. At 11 A. M., the chapel, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens for the occasion, was filled to overflowing with the parents and friends of the pupils. The exercises consisted of songs by the scholars, the reading of compositions written by members of the class, farewell addresses by the Rev. Dr. Prime and the Rev G. D. Abbott, the Principal, and the presentation of Diplomas. The singing was exceedingly well done. Many of the essays were productions of great merit. "The Cultivation of Taste," by Miss Prime; "Home," by Miss Averill; "Florence Nightingale," by Miss Stearns; and "The True, the Beautiful, and the Good," by Miss Bates, deserve especial commendation. The Rev. Dr. Prime, in bidding the class farewell on behalf of the Institution, exhorted them to make the best use of the advantages which they had enjoyed, and honor the *Alma Mater* which had extended them.

Mr. Abbott said the present graduating class was the largest one which the Institute had sent forth; and without speaking slightingly of those which had gone before, he might say none had exhibited greater proficiency or enjoyed greater advantages. He hoped the young ladies, who were now leaving the Institute, would labor earnestly in behalf of the education of women, that educational advantages, not the same, but equal to those enjoyed by the other sex, might be theirs. He commended Miss Elizabeth R. Eastman and Miss Adaline T. Allen for punctual attendance. The first, for four years, had not been absent from school during school hours once. She had been late only once, and then was detained by a severe snow-storm. He bade the class an affectionate farewel. Many of the pupils were in tears at the leave-taking.

Diplomas were then presented to the following (31) members of the graduating class:

Miss Adaline T. Allen, Miss Fanny Averill, N. Y.; Miss Josephine L. Bates, Mass.; Miss Henrietta Bayles, Miss M. Antoinette Brower, Miss Katie M. Brown, N. Y.; Miss S. Josephine Brown, Conn.; Miss Mary E. Burdett, Miss Jennie L. Churchill, Miss Josephine Colwell, Miss Kate L. Cornell, Miss Adeline L. Denny, Miss Caroline A. Deveau, Miss Henrietta Diggs, Miss Elizabeth R. Eastman, Miss Louise C. Houghton, N. Y.; Miss Lucy B. B. Hyde, Mass.; Miss Maria Ingram, Miss Malvina A. Lane, N. Y.; Miss Lizzie C. Ledyard, Mich.; Miss Jessie A. Macrea, Miss Emily G. Miles, Miss Susan W. Miles, Miss Pauline E Penniman, Miss Mary E. Prime, Miss Mary L. Seymour, Miss Gertrude Stevens, Miss Helen M. Thompson, N. Y.; Miss Laura Vallette, Ohio; Miss Charlotte P. Wickes, Miss Mary C. Wightman, N. Y.

The closing hymn was sung to the tune of "Old Hundred," prayer and a benediction followed, and the exercises were at an end.

In the evening a musical *soirée* was given, at which a select audience attended. The performers were the young ladies of the Institute, whose musical proficiency underwent a variety of tests. There were operatic selections by Misses Seymour, Ledyard, Prime, Averill, Bates and Browne, a harp solo by Miss Hatt, an Irish song, and other entertainments. The graduating class altogether acquitted itself to admiration.

The Academy of Medicine—Special Meeting.

The Academy of Medicine held a special session last evening. Time, from 8 o'clock till 10½, was occupied in an interesting and exceedingly able discussion of the anatomy, functions and pathology of the prostate gland, Dr. Van Buren opening with a paper on the subject. Drs. Willard Parker, Watson, Jas. R. Wood, Isaacs, Peaslee, Batchelder and others took part in the discussion. The Academy listened to the statements and opinions of these gentlemen with great interest, for though there was remarkable unanimity between them on the main points, the theories of the structure and office of the gland (which really is no gland) were novel to those members who had not read up on the subject since their days of hearing lectures, or within a dozen years. At 10½ P. M., on motion of Dr. Watson, the further discussion was postponed in order to consider the swill-milk subject, which he said was now before them in the proper and legitimate way, the Mayor having by letter communicated a resolution of the Board of Health desiring information on the whole subject. He proposed that a Committee of four or five be appointed to reply to the Mayor in the spirit of his inquiry, and that none who had been prominent in past discussions of the subject be on the Committee. Dr. Sims moved the reference to the Committee on Public Health. Dr. Rotton moved the appointment of a Committee of seven, to be appointed by the Chair. On motion of Dr. Beadle, seconded by Dr. Jas. R. Wood, the President (Dr. Batchelder) was made one of the Committee. With the understanding that the President would appoint the Committee, and that the Mayor's letter be punctually and fully answered by it, the Academy adjourned.

More of the Troubles of D. Wemyss Jobson.—The suit instituted in the Marine Court by D. Wemyss Jobson to recover $150 from James Gordon Bennett for editorials of his printed in the columns of the New-York *Herald*, it will be remembered, was suddenly quashed by a technicality. In enumerating the editorials for which payment was demanded, Jobson fortunately omitted one. To get his pay for this,—he estimates its value at $60,—Jobson immediately commenced proceedings before Judge Fonda, one of the District Court Justices. The case was set down for a hearing at 9 A. M. yesterday. Punctually at the moment, Mr. Galbraith, counsel for Mr. Bennett, appeared. He moved a dismissal of the complaint, which was granted forthwith, no one appearing to oppose the motion. Thus far, all was business-like and common-place. Three minutes afterwards Jobson came into the Court-room. His quiet breathing indicated that he had hurried. He asked the Justice about his case, and to his utter amazement learned that the complaint had been dismissed. Jobson uttered some incoherent but doubtless eloquent and weighty sentiments concerning New-York justice, vowed he would not be outdone by trickery, pulled out his wallet, handed a greasy bill to the Clerk, bowed to the Judge and hastily left the room. Our reporter subsequently learned that Jobson had paid the costs of opening the default, and that the case is still to be tried.

Board of Education.

The Board held a regular meeting last evening, at the Hall, on Grand-street, the President in the Chair.

The consideration of the report of the Normal School Committee being the special order, was taken up, and, on motion of Commissioner Tweed, was postponed, on account of the absence of the Chairman.

The sum of $2,500 was appropriated to furnish a school-house on Forty-fourth-street, in the Twenty-second Ward, with warming and ventilating apparatus.

A report of the City Superintendent was presented, setting forth in numbers the comparative condition and scholarship of the various schools.

Mr. Adams took exception to this method of comparing the Schools, as unfair in its results, and offered a resolution directing that the minutes made by the Superintendents in the visitors' books at the various Schools, at the close of each of the examinations, be printed with the report, in order that a comparison of the statements of the report and those in the minute books might be made by members. Some comments were also made in reference to the grammar displayed in some of the minutes. After a rambling talk on this subject, during which some sharp things were said, Mr. Adams' resolution was laid on the table, and a motion to print 1,500 copies of the report prevailed.

Commissioner John O'Keefe, of the Twenty-second Ward, was elected a member of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools, in place of John Davenport, resigned.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street, Wednesday, the President Gulian C. Verplanck, Esq., in the chair.

A communication was received from Mr. D. Torrance in reference to a question affecting the landing of emigrant passengers. Referred to the Castle Garden Committee.

A statement was received from Captain Hall, of the passenger ship *Orient*, signed by 37 of his passengers, and intended to invalidate the complaint which had been formally presented to the Board as to alleged ill-treatment of emigrants on board that vessel. The communication was ordered on file.

The Board then went into secret session.

The following is the usual weekly statement:

Number Emigrants arrived to June 9, 1858				27,204
Number Emigrants arrived since to June 16				1,630
Total				28,834
To same date in 1857				75,431
	1858.	1857.	1856.	
No. inmates in institution W. I.	1,114	1,269	1,335	
No. inmates in institution M. H.	146	153	154	
Totals	1,260	1,422	1,489	
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858				$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to June 9	$690,014 23			
Receipts since to June 16 for commutation of alien passengers	4,637 71—			73,651 94
Total				$105,807 83
Disbursements as per previous account to June 9, 1858	$78,613 11			
Current expenses of June 2 and 9	7,148 73—			85,761 84
Balance of Commutation Fund				$20,045 99

Four Lives Lost.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 12th, learns that on the Upper Mississippi, on the previous Sunday, a pleasure party of two men and five ladies were proceeding in a small boat from Lake City to Malden Rock, when a squall capsized their craft, consigning to a watery grave four of the ladies, two of them sisters, named Stout. It was with the utmost difficulty that the fifth lady and the two men saved themselves.

Mayor's Office.

Lottery Swindle.—His Honor, the Mayor, has received a letter from Mr. E. A. Shaw, of Castleton, Vermont, complaining that he had been swindled out of $10 by a lottery swindle at Plaistow, N. H. The letter is forwarded under the hope that the exposure may be useful in preventing similar impostures. Probably Mr. Shaw may recover his money through the dead-letter office at Washington.

A Quack Pretender.—A man styling himself D. Robert Bland, whose address is given as Thirteenth street, near Sixth-avenue, Box No. 4,951, Post-Office, has for some time been forwarding circulars in every direction inscribed the "New-York Journal." The Mayor has received one of them, with a communication, from Mr. J. Pollock, Postmaster at Greenup, Ky., informing his Honor that his district has been pretty extensively flooded with the new "journal," and that as he "appears disposed to pitch into swindlers generally," it might be well if his Honor would try to "wind it up, and thus save money to the green ones" of that district. The circular is trashy and of a filthy character, intended chiefly to advertise the "secret clue to courtship," "how to transmute metals into gold," "medicated rings," "magical oils," and similar matters. His letters have been placed under the ban at the Post-Office, and will be forwarded to the Dead-letter Office at Washington.

Cheating an Old Soldier.—William Sharp, an old soldier who has served in the United States Army many years, arrived in New-York on Wednesday morning from Washington, being desirous to join his wife and children. He applied at the ticket-office corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, kept by George Ward and a person nicknamed "Alderman Brady," who charged him $7 for a ticket to Rochester, being an overcharge of $2. Finding he had been imposed upon, he made a complaint at the Mayor's Office, and by the aid of one of the squad, the exorbitant ticket-dealers were compelled to disgorge.

The Health Commissioners met in the City Hall Wednesday. Present, the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, Drs. Thompson, Rockwell, and Miller.

The Secretary reported that pursuant to instructions, he had transmitted to the Police Justices, copies of the communications of Dr. Thompson and Sergeant Lynch, in reference to recent infractions of the law at Quarantine, with a request that they would cooperate with the Mayor and Commissioners, in preventing further violations of the Health regulations of this City. The Commission then adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

Disturbance of a Sunday-School Pic-nic at Jones' Woods—A Policeman Dangerously Injured.—About seven hundred children, connected with a Sunday School in the Seventeenth Ward, and their teachers and friends, went on Tuesday to Jones' Woods, foot of Seventy-first-street, East River, to enjoy a quiet pic-nic. Everything passed off pleasantly and with the utmost harmony until about 5 o'clock, when John Sullivan, a young Irishman, who had intruded himself upon the grounds, interfered with some children who were amusing themselves by swinging. He was quietly requested to desist, but instead of paying attention to the request, kept up his interference until he nearly endangered the life of a little girl by pushing her from the swing. Capt. Hartt who, with four officers of his Precinct, had accompanied the excursionists, at the request of the Trustees of the Church, was called to the place, and he immediately ordered Sullivan to cease his interference and leave the ground forthwith.

Sullivan, who was considerable intoxicated, became perfectly furious, swore roundly at the officers, and said he should not leave for any of them. Picking up a stone, he threw it with great violence at the officers. The missile hit Officer Weith behind the left ear, knocking him senseless to the ground. Capt. Hartt and the other officers at once seized hold of Sullivan and prevented his doing further mischief beyond causing excessive fright among the children by his violent resistance to the officers and threatening language.

Weith, the injured officer, was placed in a carriage, taken to his residence, and Dr. Mott called to attend him. His injury is pronounced a very serious one. Sullivan was taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, and yesterday was conveyed before a Police magistrate and committed to await the result of Weith's injuries. The prisoner is only 21 years of age, unmarried and a mason by trade. Weith was a member of the old Police force, and is pronounced by Captain Hartt as one of the trustiest and most efficient men under his command.

Burglary in Broadway.—Early yesterday morning one of the clerks in Rait's jewelry store, No. 2̶31 Broadway, was awakened by a loud crash at one of the windows. Opening the door he hailed a private watchman, who called three policemen, and together they searched the premises. On examination, a window was found broken on the Warren-street side, and on the roof was found a young German, whom they arrested. The prisoner, a lad only 18 years of age, was locked up in the Tombs. He refused to give his name.

Burglary and Escape.—The cloth-finishing establishment of Messrs. Widgeon & Terrill, No. 341 West-street, was entered, Tuesday evening, by burglars and $100 worth of cloth stolen. The burglars entered the premises by breaking through a rear window, and succeeded in escaping with their booty.

The War in Northern Mexico.

From the Brownsville (Texas) Flag of the 26th ult.

A friend, in whom we place the utmost reliance, has furnished us the following detailed account of the mishap at Tampico, as also the actual condition and prospects of the Liberal Party in the frontier:

"On the morning of the 14th inst., there occurred some firing, which soon ceased on both sides. At I o'clock in the evening of this same day, the Reactionists, numbering 300 men, charged the fort called 'El Fortin de la Quinta,' with the cry of 'Success to the Federation,' and 'Long life to Garza!' Señor Marroquin, the commandant of that point, thinking that this force was coming to unite with his, advanced to receive them. They were villainously assassinated, and the enemy possessed themselves of the fort, which could number only 60 defenders.

Seeing this, Messrs. Guadalupe Garcia and San Pedro mustered a force and attacked the fort with the hope of retaking it; but after six hours' firing were forced, for want of artillery, to retire without having effected their object.

Sr. Garza gave the order to sound the retreat, from an absolute want of artillery and ammunition, and was forced to spike the cannons, having no means of transporting them. In this engagement there fell 200 and more of the troops of Tamaulipas, and over 400 of the Reactionists. These last were so badly situated that they remained not a single instant after the retreat of Sr. Garza, which was done in good order along the road to Altamira.

In Huesteca, Sr. Arregollin has defeated a party of Reactionists and taken 200 prisoners, which he conveyed to Victoria. The chief arrived at Victoria with 800 men. The reverse thus suffered by the Liberals at Tamaulipas has not abated their animation. From Reynosa, Camargo, Mier, and Matamoros, have marched new forces to revenge the death of their brothers in Tampico. Within a short time Gen. Garza will have close on to 3,000 men who defend the cause of liberty.

Señor Vidaurri has, independent of the forces operating on San Luis Potosi, in Monterey, close to 2,000 men, with which he will efficaciously assist his brothers of Tamaulipas.

Gen. Zuazua has to-day a force of over 6,000 men, with abundant resources, obtained in Zacatecas.

The reaction will never triumph. It will encounter in the chief of New-Leon and that of Tamaulipas a heroic resistance. We know that it is the intention of Señor Vidaurri to march promptly for San Luis to join his brilliant division, and in a short time a lesson will be taught to the enemies of liberty such as they learned at the Wagon Pass and at Zacatecas—that the liberals of Tamaulipas will redouble their efforts—that they will stand as a unit in defence of the sacred cause of liberty and progress. One defeat will not discourage them; on the contrary, it will give the occasion to manifest all the energy in the men who combat for their liberty."

From the Flag of the 2d inst.

Our budget of news from Mexico is of usual interest. From Monterey we learn that those who were left of the prisoners taken at Zacatecas have arrived at that place, and are receiving humane treatment at the hands of Gen. Vidaurri. The commander of the reactionist forces at Zacatecas, Gen. Manero, with three or four others of the leaders, were shot by Gen. Zuazua on the 30th ult. It is said that an offer of $150,000 was made for the life of Gen. Manero, but that Zuazua demanded the surrender of San Luis in addition. Zuazua seems to be operating against the latter city.

We have seen a private letter from an American in Zacatecas, a Mr. Kimball, confirming the news heretofore published by us. He says that after the defeat of Parrodi by Osollos, the former resigned his command and has retired to private life. This would tend to confirm the opinion of Gen. Carbajal, who, in his retirement at Camargo, deprecated the selection of Gen. Parrodi, and foretold that he would never lead the Constitutionalists to success. The result has proven that the General was correct.

With our immediate neighbors of Tamaulipas the enthusiasm lags not at all. The recent reverse at Tampico seems to have instilled new zeal and energy into them. Matamoros has raised new levies and dispatched them to the scene of action, and we understand all the other frontier towns have done the same. In our Spanish paper we publish the addresses of two of their leaders, Col. Capistran and Gen. Carbajal. We learn that Col. Guadalupe Garcia has also issued an address to the soldiers of his command. A feeling of revenge seems to be animating them.

From Tampico we learn that Colonel Barberena, approaching from the south, had attacked and carried by storm the principal fort on the south of Tampico, but subsequently abandoned it. The forces of the Liberals, under Governor Garza, seem to be concentrating at Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, whither we have just learned Governor Vidaurri has sent a reinforcement of 500 men from Monterey. It is thought that Tampico will be left to take care of itself for the future—the Liberals contenting themselves with a kind of guerrilla warfare around it, cutting off its commerce, while the main body of their forces will operate with Vidaurri in the interior.

All accounts represent the Reactionists as being reduced to the last extremity and quarreling among themselves. The money granted by the clergy is exhausted, and the reverend fathers refuse to advance more until the different bishoprics of the country are placed in their hands—a not very likely occurrence.

News has just arrived announcing that General Parrodi had joined the Reactionists in Guadalajara. General Zuazua was after him.

The Leviathan.—The Portland papers publish a communication sent to the Mayor of that city by the Secretary of the Company for building the *Leviathan*, calling attention to the new plan for raising £220,000 by the issue of annuities.

Naval Intelligence.

The sloop-of war *Portsmouth*, Commander Andrew H. Foote, arrived at the Portsmouth Navy Yard on the 13th inst., from Java. She touched at St. Helena, where she spent four days. Her passage home, including this detention, was 79 days. The *Portsmouth* has been absent two years and one month, having visited all the principal China ports. She also made calls at Siam, Japan, Singapore and Batavia. There were fourteen deaths on board, five being killed during the attacks on the forts at Canton, the rest having died from diseases peculiar to the climate.

The following is a list of her officers: Commander, Andrew H. Foote; Lieutenants, William H. Macomb, H. K. Davenport, Edward Simpson, P. G. Watmough, G. E. Belnap, F. E. Sheppord; Surgeon, A. A. Henderson; Purser, Thomas H. Looker; Marine Officer, W. W. Kirkland; Assistant Surgeon, John Vansant; Midshipman, J. C. Mosely; Boatswain, Paul Atkinson; Gunner, (acting,) John C. Stewart; Carpenter, Joseph G. Myers; Sail-Maker, George C. Boerum; Purser's Clerk, John W. Shaff. Passengers—Lieut. Colville Terrett, Mr. Geo. W. Reed, late member of the China Legation.

Brooklyn Navy-Yard.—The sloop-of-war *Constellation* left her moorings at the yard on Sunday, and sailed from her lower anchorage on Monday. Her officers are the same as published upon her arrival.

Work upon the frigates *Savannah* and *Sabine* is progressing rapidly. The *Savannah* has all her spars, and the *Sabine* has her topmasts on end. A month or six weeks will suffice to have them both ready to report for service.

The schooner *Amy Chase* has been chartered for the Summer to serve as a tender for the *Susquehanna*, and is being provisioned and manned (with 14 seamen) for that purpose. A temporary deck is constructed in the schooner's hold for the men to live on. Should the order come to have her broken out, the schooner will be used to lighter her stores, &c., to the Government dock at Quarantine. She will be in charge of J. D. Borom, the Gunner of the *North Carolina*.

The work of reconstructing the launching ways is progressing under the direction of Mr. Charles Hastings, Assistant Constructing Engineer. The old ways, which were laid upon a foundation of logs; bolted and chained securely together, have first to be removed, and was found to be a very slow and expensive process, working under water at a depth of 18 and 28 feet. Mr. Hastings obtained permission to adopt the plan of blasting similar to that used by Professor Maillefert, by which more work is done in a day than was accomplished in a week by the old process. A diving-bell is used to descend and make the necessary examination, when a can containing one hundred pounds of powder is carried down, and secured by spikes and bags of sand in the right position. In the side of the can is a round chamber which holds a pound of powder, separated from the mass inside. A tight stopper keeps out the water; two copper wires, bent in loops, project through the stopper, which are connected by a fine platina wire, these are surrounded by the powder. A copper wire, connected with the stopper, and insulated by tarred yarns, several fathoms in length, is carried to a safe distance, where a galvanic battery is placed for use. A touch of the wires to this battery causes an instant explosion, which sends tons of water boiling and leaping upwards, as if a subterranean volcano had broken out beneath the spot. The next instant large masses of old logs and broken fragments of timber, which have been torn apart by the explosion, leap to the surface, as evidences of the effective work accomplished down below.

When all the old rubbish has been removed, piles will be driven into the bottom for a foundation, and heavy blocks of granite will be laid, on which to construct the new ways. When completed the work will be indestructible.

Advices received from on board the United States sloop-of war *Decatur*, dated Panama, June 2, states that all the officers, except one lieutenant, and many of the crew of that vessel, were down with the intermittent fever, and nothing but a cruise in some colder clime could restore them to their wonted health and vigor. The *Decatur* would sail in a few days for the southern coast. The steam-frigate *Merrimac*, Commander Hitchcock, would leave Panama soon, also bound South. The steam-frigate *Saranac*, Commander Kelley, would sail in a few days for La Union, Central America. The sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, Commander Sinclair, will remain at Panama until the return of the *Saranac*.

Information has been received from Key West to the effect that the attempt to erect an Iron Beacon on the Rebecca Shoal has failed. This last attempt to put up the beacon has proved that the shoal is a bank of quicksand, covered with a thin crust of coral rock, thrown up by the waves and currents meeting at this point. The iron piles which were to sustain the superstructure, were driven through this crust with little trouble, and, after penetrating that, sank twenty feet or more, almost by their own weight. A different pile will probably be substituted, and the construction of this important work secured beyond a doubt. Work will be resumed during July, the month of calms in this latitude, and the only time when the Shoal can be approached and operations carried on with any show of success.

The Search of American Vessels.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. PYM, OF H. M. STEAMER JASPER.

The Key West correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, under date of June 10th, says:

"The British gun-boat *Jasper*, Lieut. Com. Pym, reported by the *Atlantic* as at this port on the 4th, sailed the same day on a cruise in search of the steamer *Styx*, having dispatches from the British Admiral for the commander of that vessel, he being the senior officer of the West India fleet. The dispatches are supposed to relate to the boarding and searching exploits of the squadron, with orders doubtless to discontinue the same."

An American naval officer had a long conference with Lieut. Pym, the evening of his arrival at Key West, upon the present all-absorbing subject of the "right of search," and the overhauling and firing into American vessels in the Gulf. Lieut. Pym assured the officer that *no new instructions* had been given him by his Government, but that he and all his consorts were acting under printed orders issued in 1849. The activity of the fleet, as manifested by their boarding and firing into some forty or fifty vessels during the two past months, probably had its origin in this wise: "A few weeks ago," said Lieut. Pym, "when cruising off the Moro, I boarded an American vessel that had just left port, and, in answer to inquiries for news, was told that a splendid clipper-ship was fitting out for the Slave-trade, and would be ready to sail the following day. I accordingly watched for her, and had the satisfaction the following day of taking a valuable prize. She had the most complete outfit, a large stock of provisions, ample accommodations for 1,500 slaves, and besides a bag containing 2,300 doubloons—with which her cargo was to be purchased. Proof being sufficient, she was taken to Jamaica, libeled and condemned. She was a lawful prize, and sold, with all on board, for $100,000. The steamer *Styx*, being in sight, was entitled to one-half the prize money, or my share would have been $10,000. As it was, I received $5,000 for a couple of hours' work." He should have mentioned the fact that seventeen shots were fired at the ship before she gave up, all of which were fired by Lieut. Pym, who, fearing she might be a merchantman, all blame would be attached to him alone. It is reasonable to suppose that this success has prompted the British fleet to increased zeal in scouring our seas in search of vessels engaged in the Slave-trade. The seizure and condemnation of this first-class ship (she had been used by the French as a transport during the Russian war) would show that respectability, size and beauty of model in vessels passing a cruiser at sea was no proof that her mission was a commercial one.

Lieut. Pym asserts that the newspaper accounts are much exaggerated, and in many instances altogether false. The seizure of the *Cortez*, an account of which has gone all over our land, is an instance of the grossest exaggeration. The captain of that vessel, when overhauled by the gunboat, threw his flag and his papers into the sea, and declared himself to be a Spaniard. Contraband articles were found on board, all clearly proving the vessel to be a slaver. She was accordingly sent to Jamaica as a prize, and is doubtless condemned and sold. Lieutenant Pym complains that many of our shipmasters have a habit of running their colors up and instantly hauling them down—not allowing the wind to unfurl them. He thinks, as an act of mere courtesy, the colors of a vessel should be boldly shown, and allowed to remain at the peak a reasonable time. He is not aware of having exceeded any instructions authorized in his printed regulations, of date 1849. He is ready and anxious to explain each and every case of boarding in which he has been concerned—he will answer for himself and his officers that the routine of boarding and examining American vessels has been conducted in an unexceptionable manner, and without any intention of insult or any exhibition of rudeness or ill-temper, and if any of our national rights have been invaded, it is his Government who gave him his orders—who must answer.

Lieut. Pym is a lineal descendant of the celebrated Admiral of that name, who flourished with "*cropped ears*" during the reign of the First Charles. The *Jasper* is in search of the *Styx*, Lieut. Com. Vesey, with orders from the Admiral now at the Bermudas. The *Jasper* left our harbor the 4th, sailing towards Havana. The *Water Witch*, Lieut. Rogers, soon after followed in her wake, bound also to Havana

The United States Marshal has seized the brig *Huntress* as a slaver. The case will be tried the 14th of June.

The British Cruisers—A Sensible View of the Case.

From the London Shipping Gazette, June 1.

The Right Honorable the Home Secretary has promised, on the part of the Government, in reply to the member for Tynemouth, that some information shall be given to-night relative to the alleged boarding and searching of American merchantmen by our cruisers. Mr. Lindsay has exhibited a commendable promptitude in this matter—a promptitude, we may add, by no means disproportioned to the serious nature of the question at issue. Mr. Walpole stated last night that the only information in the possession of the Government was that supplied by the American journals; but they contain sufficient not only to justify the inquiry put by Mr. Lindsay, but to render a resort to the American Minister at this Court necessary; for we collect from them that both the Senate and the House of Representatives at Washington have taken action in this matter, and have called upon the President for information, and that Mr. Buchanan has actually demanded explanations from England and from Spain in reference to the "search and visitation" of American vessels in the Cuban waters. No doubt the American Government will give effect to the demands of Congress, and no doubt, also, our Government will be prepared to justify any instructions which may have been issued to the Admiral in command of the West India Station, and to explain the conduct of officers in command of our cruisers in the Gulf of Florida.

If the American Government are sufficiently alive to the national honor and to the evil consequences of this abuse of the national flag, they will coöperate with the British Government in preventing the Cuban Slavers from covering their cargoes with the stripes and stars. If they do not regard it as an abuse of the national ensign of the States, they will let matters remain as they are. *We may regret this determination; but, involving, as it does, or may do, the maintenance of that right of which as a maritime nation, America is peculiarly jealous—immunity for her mercantile marine from search upon the high seas—we have not a word to say against it.* The right of search has been formally denied by almost every statesman from Jefferson to Webster, and from Webster to Everett, and *there is no public man in the States who would venture to propose its admission in any shape or form.*

The American flag protects the commerce of the Union just as effectually as our own flag protects the commerce of the British Islands, and that protection, as we found out forty-six years ago, meant something real, and it is not for the British Government, or the Government of any other State, to question the right of America to cover any promise she thinks proper with her flag, except that State is prepared to make the question a *casus belli*. We trust, therefore, that it will appear that the accounts we have received of the precipitancy of the officers in command of our cruisers in the Gulf of Florida have been exaggerated, and that the whole affair admits of a satisfactory explanation. We have no apprehension of a collision between this country and the United States upon this or any other question; but we deprecate anything, from whatever cause proceeding, likely to disturb our commercial relations *with that nation, on whose steadfast alliance with this country the commerce, the civilization and, we may add, the freedom of mankind, mainly depend.*

The Surrender of the New-Orleans Vigilance Committee.

Camp of Vigilance Committee—State Arsenal,
St. Peter-street, New-Orleans,
Monday, June 7, 1858.

To Brig. Gen. M. Grivot, Adjutant General of the State of Lousiana:

Sir: We took up the arms which we are about to replace in your hands at the urgent request of our fellow-citizens, with the object of freeing our city from the public malefactors who have infested it for these three years past. That object we are determined to carry out, and would have pursued to extermination, had we not been persuaded to listen to negotiations which resulted in a solemn treaty. By that treaty we were invested by the State and the city authorities with powers that placed in our hands the Police of this metropolis, and the custody of its peace and tranquility.

How the treaty has been executed it is not for us to say, but, as under it, our power was but temporary, and, now the time for its duration has expired, our mission is at an end.

We, therefore, surrender to you, and through you to the State, these arms, which we took not into our possession for any nefarious purpose, but which we meant to use and have so far used for the protection of the lives and property of our fellow citizens.

Respectfully yours,
Signed, J. K. DUNCAN,
For self and others under his command.

ADDRESS FROM THE EXECUTIVE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Notice to the People and Citizens of New-Orleans.
Office of the Vigilance Committee,
Arsenal, Tuesday, June 8, 1858.

The object of the Vigilance Committee is to-day what it was when it was first founded, viz.: To deliver the city of New-Orleans from the notorious Thugs and assassins who infest it, who are abhorred by all good citizens.

The result of the late election, therefore, has in no way changed the honest views entertained by this Committee, and to prove that we have never entertained any political views in our organization, but only the security of all good citizens in their lives and property, we now put ourselves at the disposal of the Mayor, and at his call will assemble under him as a special police force, in order to put down the rule of murderers and thieves.

Yielding to public opinion relative to our possessing the State Arsenal and the Sixth District Court—but doing this only—we now hereby abandon and give up our position, but not our views in organizing this Committee; and we agree thus to answer a call from the Mayor, our engagements as such lasting for at least three months or longer, if found expedient.

By order of
EXECUTIVE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Reported Death of the Emperor of China.

From the Christian Advocate.

Fuh Chau, China, March 22, 1858.

It is currently reported that the Emperor is dead. The Russian embassy received letters from Pekin, dated on last Christmas day, stating that the Emperor then was very sick; that his lower limbs were entirely paralyzed, and that he could not live much longer. The English embassy received news *via* Canton, from Pekin, dated in February, 1858, to the effect that the Emperor is dead. This report, however, is not credited here. The report of the Emperor's dangerous illness seems to be well authenticated; and it is highly probable his death may soon add a fresh complication to the present negotiations, and furnish another link to the chain of great events by which God is opening up this mighty empire to the Gospel of his Son.

R. S. MACLAY.

The Basis of a Settlement with China.—A private letter from China, which reached us to-day, states that the Plenipotentiaries at Shanghae have agreed to make the following demands upon the Chinese Government:

1. The opening of the coast and great rivers of China to foreign commerce.
2. The access of foreigners to the interior, under the restriction of passports.
3. A reduction of duties on certain articles of commerce.
4. Residence of an Embassy at Pekin.
5. Indemnity, but no territory.

A peace with China upon the terms here proposed will be an auspicious event for the whole world, but especially for the United States.—*Evening Post.*

To Factory Owners.—The Lowell *News* states that of the $13,900,000 capital stock, at par, of the twelve manufacturing companies in that city, 1,150 shares, amounting at par to $887,500, are owned by the citizens. This is a trifle above six and one-third per cent. of the whole stock, or a little above *one-sixteenth* part. It adds: "Even this is considerably more than is generally supposed to be owned here, and shows that our citizens, as individuals, have no small interest in the prosperity of the several companies. The great body of these stocks is held in Boston, and each corporation is essentially a Boston company."

☞ **Summer Clothing,**
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
A large assortment of well-made Goods, and genteel Styles, at moderate prices, for quality, &c.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.**—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **To the Sick.**—The sick will undoubtedly be pleased to know that DR. THOMAS TILTON, the great curer of Consumption and Dyspepsia, has (in obedience to general request) taken up his residence in New-York City, and located his office at No. 119 Spring-st. Dr. TILTON has had the benefit of a journey over all the world, and has gathered a fund of knowledge, which he is now prepared to impart for the benefit and safety of invalids. All consumptives, dyspeptics, or persons suffering with diseases of the nerves or liver, will acquire a sure and speedy cure by calling upon him. He sells the genuine Extract of Cannabis Indica, made from his own formula. He has no business connection with any other person.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Herron Sewing Machine Company's**
New Patent Sewing Machine,
Complete for $25. Superior to the highest-price machine, for one-quarter the cost.
Agents wanted, at No. 447 Broadway.

☞ **A New Perfume**
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
Bouquet d'Ogarita, extracted from the wild flowers of Mexico. Fifty cents per bottle. Prepared by PHALON & SON, Perfumers, No. 497 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines.**—No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Men fail in Business because they have** ignorantly or selfishly been put to a wrong occupation. FOWLER & WELLS, in their verbal and full written descriptions of character, give advice as to health, habits and proper pursuits, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.** "They are the favorites for family use."—*N. Y. Times.* They won the highest premiums in 1857 at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, &c. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

[illegible]—Martin.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 15, by the Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer Mr. Daniel P. [illegible] to Miss Anna A. Martin, daughter of Samuel Martin, Esq., all of this City.

Millspaugh—Mundy.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, June 15, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. Samuel M. Haskins, Isaac L. Millspaugh, M. D., of Staten Island, to Miss Deborah B. Mundy of the former place.

Akin—Thorn.—At New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. Van Cleef, Mr. Richard W. Akin, of New-York, to Carrie S., only daughter of Robert Thorn, Esq., of New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, N. Y.

☞ Albany and Chicago papers please copy.

Harrison—Aitkin.—At Lawrenceville N. J., on Tuesday, June 15 by the Rev. A. Gosman, Joseph G. Harrison, of this City, to Jennie A. Aitkin, of Lawrence, N. J.

DIED.

Winser.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 16, suddenly, Frances Mary, wife of H. J. Winser, aged 22 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her father, Major James Wright, No. 9 Hubert st., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Sandy Hill, Washington County, for interment.

Fogerty.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 16, of apoplexy, William Burke Fogerty, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and those of his son, John B. Fogerty, and of his brother-in-law, Michael Burke, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, which will take place from St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 P. M. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

McClinchy.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 16, of consumption, at the residence of his mother, No. 27 Hudson-st., Wm. McClinchy, aged 35 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 27 Hudson st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Dellinger.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 16, James A. Dellinger.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 87 Perry-st., to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Smith.—In this City on Wednesday, June 16, at 12 M., Edward Sands, eldest son of Wm. H. and Harriet M. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 175 West 37th st.

Cudlipp.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 15, Reuben Cudlipp, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon from his late residence, 81st st., near Broadway.

Jacobs.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, June 16, Joseph T. Jacobs, aged 98 years, 8 months and 12 days. He was one of the oldest members of the "Sons of Tammany."

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 124th-st., corner 3d-av., Harlem, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Kernaghan.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, June 16, James M. Kernaghan, of Orange County, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 290 Henry, corner of Harrison-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, June 18, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Taylor.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday, June 16, Ella Josephine, youngest daughter of John W. and Eliza Taylor, aged 2 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, Throop-av., near Flushing-av., East Brooklyn.

Purdy.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Wednesday, June 16, George H., eldest son of John H. Purdy, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from the house, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the Rye Dépôt to meet the 12:45 train from New-York.

Stansbury.—At Trenton, N. J., on Friday, June 11, Mrs. Lydia C. Stansbury, widow of Dr. Robert M. Stansbury, late of New-York, aged 46 years.

Voorhis.—On Sunday, June 13, aged 67 years, John Voorhis, formerly of this City.

Otis.—At Versailles, France, on Saturday, May 29, suddenly, William Foster Otis, of Boston, aged 56 years.

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FROM THE GAMBLER'S DOOM.
LET THEM READ THE
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ITS ANCIENT ORIGIN,
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See PORTER'S SPIRIT for this week, out to-day.
THE PORTRAIT OF THE DERBY WINNER in PORTER'S SPIRIT, for this week, out to-day.
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Ladies' earrings,
Pins and bracelets,
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Plain gold rings,
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Gold lockets,
Gold necklaces,
Silver napkin rings,
Diamond rings,
Chatelaine chains,
Vest chains,
Scarf pins,
Keys and seals,
Seal rings,
Gold crosses,
Pure gold wedding rings,
Gold thimbles,
Gold pencils and pens,
Silver porte-monnaies,
Silver fruit knives.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.
Ere you rush to the polls
Just examine the holes
Where the insects in cold weather cluster,
And sprinkle their coats
Ere you put in your votes,
Lest again in warm weather they muster.
If gold dust allures
Men from all sides to yours,
As a cat is allured by cold chowder,
So o'er Lyon's Pills
Rats and mice lick their gills,
While the insects are charmed by his POWDER.
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS are immediate deaths to Insects and Vermin. Dépôt No. 424 Broadway.
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are to-day selling, and
ONE MILLION OF PEOPLE
are reading
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
The great paper for families.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents,
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GODFREY'S
EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS,
For
Softening the skin
and improving the complexion.
This admirable preparation of elder flowers is very fragrant as a perfume. Elder flowers have, from the earliest ages, been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most perfect beautifier of the skin. Tan, sun burns, freckles, redness, &c., it will speedily and completely remove.
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AN ENTERTAINMENT,
Consisting of an original poem entitled
YANKEE MIRROR,
By the Rev. W. S. Studley, and music by a select choir, will be given at the Summerfield Church, corner of Washington and Green avs., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. Admission tickets 25 cents.

TO STEREOTYPERS
AND PRINTERS.
On THURSDAY, June 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, Administrator of the estate of the late Richard C. Valentine, will sell, at auction, at No. 83 Centre-st., the whole of the stock contained in one of the most complete stereotype foundries in the country. Catalogues and terms on day of sale.

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ARTHUR'S
SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.
TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
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For DIARRHŒA,
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USE DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS.
Sold only at No. 742 Broadway.

FURS.—3,000 Mink Skins.
2,400 Opossum Skins.
450 Marten Skins.
160 Stone Marten Skins.
300 Lynx Skins.
For sale by MARTIN BATES, JR., & CO.,
No. 51 Broadway.

JUDGE CULVER.—THE BROOKLYN DAILY TIMES of this afternoon, (June 17,) will contain a reprint of the article on Judge Culver's case. For sale at the ferries and at the office of the paper, Nos. 13 and 14 South 7th-st. Price 1 cent.

FIRST CALL.
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.,
MARCH, 1858.
We offer to the trade, at the very lowest market rates, for Cash or Credit, our very large and complete stock of
CARPETINGS,
Of the following manufacture:
NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO.,
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JOHN CROSSLEY & SON,
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PARDOE, HOOMANS & PARDOE,
LOWELL CO.,
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AUBURN, N. Y.,
FELTONS,
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OIL-CLOTHS
Of all the principal manufacturers.
CANTON MATTINGS,
WORSTED AND WOOLEN FABRICS.
Close buyers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments of Carpetings.
WM. E. JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.,
near Broadway.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.
BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*
Our Standard of silver is .... 950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is .... 925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is .... 900-1,000 parts pure.
Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.
N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER WARE.
D. C. PEACOCK
Has removed his manufactory from No. 16 Maiden-lane to No. 405 BROADWAY, up stairs, where he offers for sale at 20 per cent. BELOW RETAIL STORE PRICES—SILVER WARE—Spoons, Forks, &c., 940-1000 parts pure; warranted first quality, fit for use.
DIAMOND PINS, RINGS, BRACELETS,
ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES.
Manufactory on the premises.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
Represented by DAVID RAIT.

TWO THOUSAND NEWSMEN
are to-day selling, and
ONE MILLION OF PEOPLE
are reading
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
The great paper for families.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents,
No. 121 Nassau st.

ALWAYS THE BEST.—FOR THE BEST Stories, the best Illustrations, and the best Digest of the News of the week, see
HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the New-York Herald.
Conducted with industry, propriety, and good taste.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the Times, (Rushville, Illinois.)
Decidedly, beyond all question or controversy, the very best illustrated family newspaper ever published in America.

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The pictorial matter of this splendid sheet is unapproached.

ALWAYS THE BEST.—FOR THE BEST Stories, the best Illustrations, and the best Digest of the News of the Week, see
HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the New-York Evangelist.
It is of a pure moral tone, and may be welcomed with safety in any family.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the Whig Press.
Surpasses anything of the kind in the country.

ALWAYS THE BEST.—FOR THE BEST Stories, the best Illustrations, and the best Digest of the News of the Week, see
HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the New-London Advertiser.
A paper which old and young, grave and gay, will find both edifying and entertaining.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five cents.
From the Jeffersonian.
A magnificent newspaper—just the paper for the people. It cannot be excelled in the line of illustrations.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the Cincinnati Journal and Messenger.
Harper's Weekly is the best illustrated paper ever published in the country, and is well worth double the half dime which it costs. * * * Its illustrations alone are worth more than any of the other secular papers of the day.

ALWAYS THE BEST.—FOR THE BEST Stories, the best illustrations, and the best Digest of the News of the Week, see
HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the Boston Congregationalist.
Undoubtedly the most entertaining and valuable illustrated newspaper published in America.

ALWAYS THE BEST.—FOR THE BEST Stories, the best Illustrations and the best Digest of the News of the Week, see
HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the Boston Journal.
Spicy, piquant, instructive and entertaining. It is a tip-top family paper.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the Boston Transcript.
Gains readers and popularity with every issue. Its articles are brief, timely, and devoid of partisanship; it is as versatile in subjects as it is even in tone, besides being marvelously cheap.

ALWAYS THE BEST.—FOR THE BEST Stories, the best Illustrations, and the best Digest of the News of the Week, see
HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the Springfield Republican.
Furnished with the most extraordinary and useful literary contents.

ALWAYS THE BEST.—FOR THE BEST Stories, the best Illustrations, and the best Digest of the News of the Week, see
HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the New-London Advertiser.
It is *the best family paper published in the United States.*

ALWAYS THE BEST.—FOR THE BEST Stories, the best Illustrations, and the best Digest of the News of the Week, see
HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the Newark Advertiser.
The best writers of the country contribute.

ALWAYS THE BEST.—FOR THE BEST Stories, the best Illustrations, and the best Digest of the News of the Week, see
HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the Savannah Morning News.
Welcome and instructive in every part of the Union.

ALWAYS THE BEST.—FOR THE BEST Stories, the best Illustrations, and the best Digest of the News of the Week, see
HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the New-Orleans P—.
Admirably conducted, full of interest and entertainment.

ALWAYS THE BEST.—FOR THE BEST Stories, the best Illustrations, and the best Digest of the News of the Week, see
HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the Cass County Times, (Va.)
This unrivaled pictorial.

ALWAYS THE BEST.—FOR THE BEST Stories, the best Illustrations, and the best Digest of the News of the Week, see
HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the Balston Spa Gazette.
Is unquestionably the best paper published in this country. Its articles emanate from one of the best pens of the day. The stories are all first-rate. The illustrations surpass any of our pretended pictorial sheets.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the Fulton Democrat.
The best illustrated newspaper in the world.

ALWAYS THE BEST.—FOR THE BEST Stories, the best Illustrations, and the best Digest of the News of the Week, see
HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
From the New-York Evangelist.
We should be glad to see this Weekly take the place of those papers which depend for excitement on poor, trashy novels.

ALWAYS THE BEST.—FOR THE BEST Stories, the best Illustrations, and the best Digest of the News of the Week, see
HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.
New-York Christian Advocate and Journal.
Its leading articles are well toned and timed, and its illustrations are far ahead of any journal of the kind in the country.

TWO THOUSAND NEWSMEN
are to-day selling, and
ONE MILLION OF PEOPLE
are reading
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
The great paper for families.
ROSS & TOUSEY General Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

KID GLOVE CLEANER.—THE GENUINE Jouven's inodorous preparation for instantly cleaning kid gloves of all colors, without the slightest smell, for sale at the old stand No. 502 Broadway. Agents have a bottle open to prove its operation. Try before buying. One bottle cleans 50 pair. Price 25 cents. A liberal discount to the trade. Remember 502 Broadway.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARDS WITHOUT BETTING—16 Tables, No. 149 Fulton, Billiard Palace. 15 Tables, Court & Remsen, Brooklyn. Slate beds, square cushions, sold at both places by BASSFORD—only India Rubber patentee here.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; one as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of soups and game, fancy pastry, and is an experienced baker. Has no objection to the country. Best of City reference given. The other as first-class waitress and chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 135 East 11th-st., second-floor, back room, for two days. Would prefer a boarding-house or hotel.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, hair-dressing, fine washing and French fluting; no objection to travel; not subject to sea sickness; can speak French; has the very best City reference. Address No. 369 6th-av., near 23d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and chamberwork and waiting; would go to the country; can give good reference; call at No. 111 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY COMPETENT person, as lady's maid and seamstress in a respectable private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; good City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 123 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; is able to take the entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer season, or to take the charge of a house for a family while in the country. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS, SITUATIONS, IN this City or Brooklyn; 4 years' City reference from their last places; one as cook and do the washing and ironing; does up linen in style. The other as chambermaid and seamstress, or regular seamstress. Will do the work of a private family at $6 each. Can be seen at No. 216 East 23d st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A thoroughly competent person desires a situation as seamstress and nurse, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful, and no objection to travel; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to take care of children and to do plain sewing and light chamberwork, or to do general housework for a small family; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call for three days at No. 165 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts. Good City reference, if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches, and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Wages not so much an object as a good home. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Best City reference. Inquire at No. 62 4th av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing, or washing and ironing and taking care of children. Can get the best of City reference in the same street. Call at the first house from 5th-av., in West 24th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation in a genteel family, as cook; she understands her business perfectly. Good City reference; would like well to have charge of a house in the absence of the family for the Summer. Apply at No. 276 1st av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references given; understands the baking of bread; will be willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., 1st floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by a smart, hard-working girl. Her reference recommends her as being honest, obliging, efficient and industrious. She can be seen, until suited, at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days at the Ladies' Repository, No. 882½ Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook and baker, understands it in all its branches; is also an excellent laundress; has lived in the best of families in this City, and is highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid, in a private family; no objection to the country; is an excellent laundress, and has the highest recommendation from her former employers in the City. Call at No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner of Mott, in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to do general housework. Also by a nice girl of 16, as nurse, &c. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF UNEXceptionable character, a situation to travel with a family going to Europe, as ladies' maid or nurse. Refers to Rev. R. Horton, No. 442 4th st., where application can be made.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young woman, as child's nurse and seamstress; a young baby preferred; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call No. 116 East 16th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOMAN; one as first-class cook; the other as waitress; both thoroughly understand their business and have the best of reference. Call at No. 165 East 11th-st., 3d floor, back room, for two days, near Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl 17 years of age, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 83 West 19th st., rear building, front basement, between 6th and 7th avs. Can give good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid, waiter or nurse, and to do plain sewing; two years' reference from her last place. Call, for three days, at No. 80 Charlton-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR TO DO general housework, by a respectable white girl; a smart colored girl also, wants a situation to do housework; they are well recommended, and can be seen until suited, at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do the housework of a small private family. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 377 East 10th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress, a girl who is competent to fill either of these situations, and can give good City references. Inquire of her present employer, No. 35 West 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork, or take care of children, or do plain sewing, with the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman a situation as cook, who is a very competent person; has no objection to assist in the washing; wages $8 to $10 per month. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., in rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-RATE COOK, by a Protestant woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress or chamberwork, or fine washing; understands her business. Good City reference. No objection to the country. To be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON—AN American—a situation as family seamstress, or nurse; understands doing up ladies' finery; would assist in chamberwork, if required. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 100 Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant. Best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, by applying at No. 231 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. Good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 173 West 25th-st., near 8th av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress, and to assist in chamberwork, or nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 104 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer; understands bread and pastry; no objection to the country. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 126 West 24th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and well recommended Welsh girl, to do general housework or chamberwork and washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; no objection to go to the country. Best of City references given. Call at No. 71 18th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; is fully competent; is willing to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 68 West 18th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 133 Amity-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 99 East 22d st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, with good City references. Has lived with some of the best families. Call at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO GO IN THE COUNtry, by a highly respectable and well-recommended young colored woman as laundress and chambermaid. Call at No. 141 West 15th st., this day and Thursday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen for three days at her present place, No. 427 4th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to take care of children and do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 86 West 13th st.

GOVERNESS, OR COMPANION.—A YOUNG lady wishes to go to Europe, as governess, or companion. Address B. B., Box No. 134 *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen in a respectable private family; one as dressmaker or seamstress; has no objections to teach little ones or wait upon a lady; best City reference; would also go to the country for a few months. The other as children's nurse or to mind a baby; also understands chamberwork, washing and ironing; would have no objections to go in the country; good City reference given if required. Both can be seen for two days at No. 1 9th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; the man as coachman or gardener; understands his business perfectly in either capacity; his wife as competent chambermaid and laundress, cook, washer and ironer, or competent seamstress; will be found civil and obliging; best of reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 360 6th-av., one door above 22d st.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, SITUations, one as cook, washer and ironer, understands cooking in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; have good City reference; will go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 198 West 27th-st., till suited.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer, ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry; is accustomed to live in the country; wishes to go to the country; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days. Call at No. 22 James-st., corner of the New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; can cut and fit children's clothes. Has no objection to the country. Can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 171 East 12th-st., third story, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AND her niece, a situation as cook and laundress, does up linen in style, understands meat and poultry, baking, and pastry, soups and good cooking; wages $7. The other, aged 15, to mind a baby; sews neatly; is willing and neat; wages $3. Call at No. 215 East 23d st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a gentleman's family. Is a good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; has the best City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 Elizabeth st., first floor, front room, between Broome and Spring-sts, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook, or to assist at the washing and ironing, or as laundress in a respectable private family. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference given. Call at 71 West 15th st., rear building.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as washer and ironer, and good cook; can give good City reference from her last employer. Inquire of Mrs WHITE, No. 175 37th st., for Margaret McAvoy, for two days.

WANTED.—A SMALL GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion to take care of children or assist in housework; is willing to make herself useful. Call at, or address, No. 203 Mercer-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and help with the washing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 162 West 15th-st.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A WOMAN OF EDUCATION AND REfinement, to sew and help take care of a young child, in a pleasant Summer residence, two hours' ride from the City; she will be regarded and treated as a member of the family. Also, a woman to do general housework. To competent and efficient persons, these places will be made agreeable. Apply between 10 and 12 this morning, at No. 35 East 19th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL OF THE highest respectability, to attend in a genteel bakery; must know something of the business, and the most unexceptionable references required. Apply to R. S. B., No. 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

WANTED—WET NURSE; A YOUNG HEALTHY woman, whose milk is not over two weeks old, who can come well recommended, a German or Scotch woman preferred. Apply at No. 25 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS SALESMAN who is well acquainted with the boot and shoe manufactures in New-York City and vicinity. Address with name and reference, Box No. 221 Post-Office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOMAN to learn to cut umbrellas and parasols, should not be less than five feet in height. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO, No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, FROM 12 to 15 years old, in a village near the City. Apply at No. 60 Trinity-place, between 11 and 12 o'clock to day.

TWO HAT-CURLERS WANTED — BEtween this and the 1st of July. Address E. MORRIS & CO., Philadelphia.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE RECEMMENT arrivé de Paris, désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner sa langue et les principes de la musique. l'Etat du Missouri préféré ou le Mississippi. Salaire entre deux et trois cent dollars. Elle parle un peu l'Anglais, et peut donner des recommandations très satisfaisantes, ayant déja enseigné des dames Anglaises. Adressez FRANCAISE, Box No. 122 *Times* office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants immediately, can now obtain abundance of good civil, capable help, either German, Scotch, American, Welsh, English, &c. at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. N. B.—It is conducted by respectable American ladies. Call and see.

AT THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOME for female servants, No. 149 Grand st., can be obtained an English nurse, wet nurse, seamstress, chambermaid, laundress, and a few other first class servants; also an experienced infant's nurse and embroideress.

FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD
General Agents for the celebrated
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Manufactured by
G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
No. 6 John-st.

ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds with BRILLIANT FIRES wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE CRACKERS and TORPEDOS. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $50 to $3,000.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,
No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedos, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.

City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice.

JULY 4, 1776.
FIREWORKS.
PETER TIERS,
No. 43 Maiden-lane.

P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.

Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

FIREWORKS — NEW YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment. R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A LADY'S DIARY OF THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.—No such tale of real heroism and christian fortitude has been told by man or woman in our time. Of it, the London *Quarterly Review* says: "Scenes so abounding in all which affects the deepest feelings of the heart, needed no artistical embellishment; and such is the power of simplicity, that few could read this pathetic volume without tears." The London *Athenæum* says: "In her broken narrative, blotted with tears, the tragedy stands forth more terrible, the heroism more majestic, than any military chronicle emblazoned with those epic epigrams that tell of victory."

This work will be published SATURDAY, June 19, by H. LYON & CO., No. 484 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

TRAVELERS FOR THE WEST, SOUTH, North and East should procure APPLETON'S GUIDE. It contains through routes, illustrated with maps, a large General Map, a Time Index and late Time Tables, &c. Price 25c. For sale by booksellers, news agents, and boys in the cars all over the United States.
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Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

COINS, MEDALS, BOOKS.—COINS AND medals of all nations, in gold, silver and copper; also, books, in English, German and Latin, containing engravings of coins and medals, for sale at JOHN K. CURTIS', No. 83 Bleecker-st., 5 doors west of Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A NEW BAPTIST INTEREST.—THE ORDINATION of Mr. JOHN BENNETT, late of London, as Pastor of the Beulah Particular Baptist Church, will take place (D. V.) on FRIDAY, June 18, at Chelsea Hall, 18th st., near 8th-av. Public service at 3 P. M., when the candidate will relate his experience and call to the ministry. Ordination service in the evening at 7½. Public recognition as pastor on Lord's Day, June 20; services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MRS. MARY C. HANEY, formerly of Philadelphia, by her daughter. Inquire at the Exchange Hotel, No. 316 Greenwich st. Mrs. A. GILBERT.

R.—YOURS RECEIVED. CAN YOU LEAVE IN July? I am here until you decide. S.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.

Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

☞ WILLIAM BURGER, ☜ late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, an Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman; one that perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to the country, and can produce the best of City and country references. Address J. P., care of Mr. Killard, No. 129 Grand-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as coachman in a private family, who perfectly understands his business as to the care and management of horses; can make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference from families with whom he has lived for several years. Address C. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business well; has no objection to the country. Can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 3 University place, second door from Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man who truly understands his business; has a general knowledge of gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; reference as to sobriety, industry and capability. Address T. C., Box No. 109 *Times* office, for one day.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to work on a farm, or to drive a horse and cart or wagon, or attend a team; is well experienced in farming, and in the care of horses for the last six years. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man who fully understands his business. Is of pleasing address, and will be found obliging. Can furnish most undoubted references from his last and former employers as a steady, sober man, and one worthy of confidence. Address J. N., Box No. 131, *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good careful driver and has no objection to work as plain gardener and can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address E. D. box No. 14, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER STEADY man as coachman; understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; can do plain gardening, and make himself generally useful around. Can be well recommended. Address R. F., Box No. 171, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good and careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful. The best of reference given. Address R. C., No. 333 7th-av., corner 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man of genteel address, who well understands the business, and can produce the highest reference from his last place. Apply or address a note to U. G. E., at the trunk store corner of 13th st. and Broadway, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener, and willing to make himself useful. The best of reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter or to drive a horse and cart, or would work on a farm or assist in a garden; would be found willing and obliging in any way that the advertiser can get an honest living; can give good reference. Address P. B., Box No. 115, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, to go into the City or country; capable of taking care of a cow or two. Apply or address J. J. C. McKENNA, No. 96 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY BY a respectable young German man, who is able to take charge of a farm and garden. Also understands taking care of horses. Address A. L., Box 148 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN IN A SHOE or any other store, he has been 1½ years in a shoe store. Address E. H., Box No. 134, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK KEEPER; best of City reference. Address CONKLING, Box No. 3,552, New-York Post Office.

INSTRUCTION

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER—present Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute—having found that an earnest desire prevails for the introduction of the thorough and comprehensive course of Rutgers into the upper portion of the City is happy to say that, having associated with himself some of the most experienced and successful teachers of the Rutgers Female Institute, they will open the ensuing Autumn an institution with the above name in Madison av., at the corner of 27th st. The boarding department will be under the direction of the Principal. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS has consented to act as the Rector. Circulars may be obtained at No. 76 Bowery or at any of the principal bookstores or by addressing the Principal, C. H. GARDNER, No. 194 East Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y., the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

TEACHERS

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS been engaged for several years in a young ladies' school, desires an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family in the country for the Summer months, or as a traveling companion to young ladies. Full particulars may be had by addressing a note to M. M. M., Madison-square Post Office, New-York City.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE charge and instruction of children, is desirous of accompanying a family to the country, as resident or daily governess to teach the English branches and French. Address G. S. Box No. 102, *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

MR. D. MASSLE, TEACHER OF THE piano-forte, will give lessons in New-York and vicinity; also, in Rye. Terms $10 for twelve lessons. Address at Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, No. 694 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant illustrated Pamphlets 32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent.

PIANO-FORTES.—IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR sell a new or second hand piano, go to the PIANO BAZAAR; if you want to hire or store a piano, go to the BAZAAR; if you want an advance on a piano left on storage, or for sale go to the BAZAAR; if you have a piano that wants REPAIRING, REGULATING or TUNING, by an experienced workman, go to the PIANO BAZAAR, No. 424 Broome-st., a few doors east of Broadway, 2d-floor.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—One Bacon & Raven, one L. Gilbert, one Pethick & Girbin, and one Dieudonne & Bladel, (German, all in rosewood cases, in good condition, and will be sold very low. Also an elegant new piano, all round corners, carved legs and inlaid name board, (with two years' guarantee) at a great sacrifice. Agency of Jacob Chickering's pianos, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to rent. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome st.,
One block east of Broadway.

Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

PIANO-FORTES.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hallet, Davis & Co's celebrated Pianos at reduced prices. Great bargains in New-York Pianos; Sommer & Pratt's unrivaled Melodeons; second hand Pianos at lower prices than ever. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 and 86 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A FAMILY HAVING NO FURTHER USE for their piano-forte, will dispose of it for less than $200; a magnificent 7-octave, rosewood case; iron frame for strength. Original price $350; fully warranted; been used three months; best city makers. Apply at the residence No. 149 Wooster st., near Houston.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte will be sold at a very great bargain, and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Warranted perfect in every respect and unequaled in tone. Apply to No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw for only $2.50. Sheet music and music books at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware, Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c. GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250. We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles to be as presented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known Summer Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on June 20. The proprietor is ready to furnish families with rooms for the season on moderate terms, and would respectfully invite those in want to call and examine his rooms before making engagements elsewhere, or apply by mail to the subscriber.
J. G. WEAVER.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Railroad cars now convey visitors close to the two good hotels there, in an hour from the Central Depot in Utica, and the picturesque scenery of this place delights every one. The greatest travelers consider its beauties almost unrivaled of the kind in any country.

LAKE HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, CALDWELL, NEW YORK.—MAJOR FIELD, (late of the New-York Hotel, New-York City, and the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs,) respectfully announces to his friends, the former patrons of this House, and the traveling public, that he has leased the well known and popular SHERILL'S LAKE HOUSE, at Lake George, and will open the same for the reception of company, June 1. The House has been entirely refitted, repaired and improved, and will be kept with the entire view to the comfort and pleasure of the Guests.

Mr. Sherill will remain at the House during the season, and all letters addressed to him or the proprietor will receive prompt attention. WM. D. FIELD, Proprietor.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY — AT CORNwall adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. A. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD ON CITY ISLAND, 18 miles from New-York on Long Island Sound. A few families can obtain large airy rooms, with good board, fine bathing and fishing. The steamboat *Island City* leaves Fulton Market slip daily, at 4 o'clock P. M. For further particulars, inquire of PATTERSON & BROTHERS, No. 13 Bowery, or of WM. H. SLOCUM, No. 198 South-st., or of the Captain of the *Island City*.

BOARDING.—GOOD, PLAIN, GENTEEL BOARD offered at Wilton Cannon's Station, Conn.; the location is healthy, elevated, surrounded by extensive grounds and beautiful scenery, situated on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, very near the depot; communication with the city twice a day; board $3 50 per week; washing extra. Address Mrs. W. A. BULL, Wilton Cannon's Station, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE, WESTCHESter County, N. Y., for two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen in a private family; no boarders; house new, on the Sound near depot and steamboat; fine grounds, beautiful scenery; plenty of fishing and game, and healthy location. Apply immediately to S. LYON, No. 82 Warren-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON.—THE SUBscriber has a large double house pleasantly located at Milton, Ulster County, New-York, about 3 minutes' walk from the landing. Steamboats stop twice a day each way, to and from New-York. Parties wanting board and the comforts of a pleasant home, apply to MRS MUIR, Milton, New-York.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PARTY OF FOUR PERsons can be accommodated with two fine rooms; one hour's ride by Hudson River Railroad from Chambers st.; the house is pleasantly situated, (on high ground;) good stable, garden, &c. For particulars apply at No. 235 Water-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FAMILIES AND INdividuals, in a pleasant, healthy location on the Harlem Railroad three hours ride from the City. For particulars, inquire of G. M. ALLERTON, No. 36 John-st. or address C. H. BELDING, Dover Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE large farm mansion near Glen Cove is now in order for immediate reception of boarders. Families wishing to secure an unusually pleasant retreat for the Summer months, will do well to make immediate application to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED ON the Hudson, near Sing Sing, in a situation unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and healthfulness. The house is large, and furnished with baths. Accommodation for horses and carriages. Address or apply to J. ARCHER, ticket-master, Sing Sing Station.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—The proprietor will open the above house on the 20th inst., for the reception of guests. A few desirable rooms are yet disengaged. H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in a private family at Danbury, Conn. For particulars address WM. M. C., Box 19, Post-Office, Danbury.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000 OR $5,000 WANTED—TO INVEST in a business that will return the amount in six months and no risk; either an active or silent partner, or an advance from a commission house; this is an unusual opportunity, but a real one. Address CASH, Box No. 155, *Times* Office with real signature stating where an interview can be had.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—THE advertiser, wishing to extend his business, and wanting means, would like to meet with a party who would advance a few hundred dollars in amounts as needed; a fair compensation given for the use of the money for six months, and first class City acceptances as security. Address SAFETY, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A rare chance for a person with a small capital, in an old and popular establishment, doing a good business, situated about 90 miles from New-York, on the Hudson River. Owner wishes to retire on account of ill-health. Address N. T. CURTIS, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR $2,000 OR $3,000—ONE THIRD OF AN interest can be purchased in a new, reliable, humane and most benevolent invention of this or any other age. All that is now desired is a small capital to introduce it to certain success in all parts of this extended country. Address A. S. T. Box No. 119, *Times* office, confidentially, for three days.

$1,500 IN CASH WILL PURCHASE one-half interest with the advertiser, who will invest a like amount in a cash manufacturing business in this city that will net double the investment at least, yearly. Address "WOOD," Box No. 118 this office, stating time and place for an interview.

TO GROCERS.—FOR SALE—TO A CASH CUStomer—the stock and fixtures of a good grocery; has been occupied by the present proprietor for 12 years and sold on account of going in the country. Rent very cheap. Apply at No. 12 Canal st.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO 99 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry is 37x100 feet; there are engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. For particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, New-York.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.—TO ENERgetic business men with a small capital this is a rare chance. Apply to GREELY & BROTHER, No. 44 Nassau-st., fourth floor.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, LEASE, FIXTURES and good will of an old established Wholesale and Retail Liquor Store, established in 1836. For sale cheap. Apply at No. 205 South-st.

FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY for sale. The leading one in a large city. Valued at about $5,000. To a satisfactory purchaser the terms would be made easy. Address Box No. 2,290, P. O.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE.—A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEkeeping, will offer for three days only, their elegant household furniture of every description, at private sale. Splendid rosewood parlor suites in French brocatel, velvet, and haircloth, one elegantly carved 7-octave rosewood piano forte, with pearl keys, used only three months; carpets, oil paintings, beds, bedding, &c. No. 210 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BLACK-WALNUT AND IMITATION ROSEwood cottage bedsteads, a beautiful selection of entirely new styles, prices $4 and upwards; children's bedsteads, of new designs unequaled in this City; mattresses made to order, altered and repaired and for sale, very low, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., in basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 3[illegible]) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SPRING BEDS—PIGOT'S PATENT—WARranted superior to any article of the kind in use. Also, First Premium Mosquito Canopies and nets, hair mattresses, &c., &c. LYON & GOODNOW, No. 455 Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 696 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md. The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MATCHED HORSES.—I WILL OFFER UNtil sold, at No. 12 West 42d st., near 5th av., a pair of matched horses, handsome bays, 16½ hands high, 6 and 7 years old this Spring, very stylish fine drivers; I raised them on my farm, and they have never been separated. I will give good City references. Also, one single horse, 15½ hands high, bright bay, very kind in harness, and a stylish driver.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice-pick or mallet, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, residing near Washington-square, having more room than they require, would take a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, to board, with all the comforts of a home; house has all the modern improvements, and is very pleasantly situated. Address T. B., Box No. 2,447 Post Office.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedrooms to let in 34th-st., to a gentleman and wife, or to two or three gentlemen, with board, as may be desired. House has all the recent improvements, and is finely situated. Conveyances near to every part of the City. Family quite private. For particulars, address W. N., Box No. 128, *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY, RESIDING IN the most healthy part of Harlem wishes to take one or two small children to board, where they will receive all the comforts of a home. Good references given and required. Address A. F., care of C. A. Decker, No. 12 James-slip.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE without children or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with cool pleasant rooms by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms very moderate. Five minutes walk from Wall or Fulton ferries. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FRENCH FAMILY HAVE TWO well furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, with partial board, and the privilege of lessons in French. Apply to Professor DUBOS, No. 48 West 24th-st., near Madison-square.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can obtain a handsome room or suite of rooms, with board, at a very moderate price, by applying at No. 150 West 36th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Also, pleasant rooms for single gentlemen or ladies.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms to let, with or without partial board, in a private family; suitable for a middle aged gentleman; private table if desired; references given and required, at No. 66 Amity st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City, at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single ladies can be accommodated with a room with breakfast and tea, by a small family, at 192 6th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET WITH or without partial board at No. 167 East 21st-st, in a quiet Christian family.

BOARDING.—A LADY CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with Board. Apply at No 463 Broome-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN or a gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished front room, parlor and bedroom, connected, in a private family. The location is one of the most eligible in Brooklyn. The most respectable references required. Apply at No. 100 Henry-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BOARD, PLEASant rooms, single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class house and in a small family, can be obtained in the vicinity of Fort Green and Fulton-av. References exchanged. Address W., Brooklyn Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, and a delightful situation convenient to Wall-st. Ferry, by applying at No. 101 Lawrence-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated with partial board at No. 73 State-st., very convenient to Atlantic or Wall-st. ferry. Terms reasonable.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Very pleasant Summer apartments for two or three persons between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN OR A GENtleman and wife, can procure a handsome back parlor, with board, in a delightful location near the Heights, and three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry, or a suite of rooms on second floor, if preferred. Address L. W., Box No. 144, *Times* Office.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms, in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 72 2d av., corner 4th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms with all the modern improvements, and in a central location; stage route passing the door. Terms very low. Apply at No. 27 Amity-st., near Greene-st., the second street west of Broadway.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms. House contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET—On first and second floors, furnished or unfurnished, to families or a party of gentlemen; the house first class, and within three minutes of Union square. References required and given. Apply at No. 66 East 16th st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen. All attention given to cleanliness and comfort. Inquire at No. 113 Forsyth st. References required.

No. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MUSEUM HOTEL, No. 22 Ann st., New-York. A coal yard in Bridge st., Brooklyn. A factory wharf and several stores and dwellings in Newark, N. J., also a mansion, outhouses and six acres of land on Passaic River, (east bank,) within a few rods of the Turnpike Bridge. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 32 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house (in first rate order) No. 6 Sidney-place, near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn Heights. Part of the furniture for sale. Possession July 1; rent $475; cheapest in Brooklyn, and location unsurpassed; convenient to both Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply on the premises, or to C. CROSBY, No. 25 Murray-st., New-York.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR-STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUCKER, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND THREE AND A HALF lots; grapes fruit, and suitable for a genteel family; north side of 54th st., 200 feet east of 10th av., New-York. Rent $200. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau st., New-York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, three rooms known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE. The family now occupying it, if agreeable, would be permanent boarders. Apply at No. 119 South 4th st., East Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET IN HOBOKEN CITY and furniture for sale, beautifully situated in the block known as Hudson-terrace, fronting the ferry, and commanding a full view of the North River and the City of New-York. The furniture is quite new. Rent, $600. Possession given immediately. Address H. H. B., Box No. 4,184 New-York Post-Office, or to JOHN M. FRANCIS, Hoboken, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR THREE months, a genteelly furnished house, (including glass and china,) situate on 24th-st., near 4th av. It has a fine large yard attached, full of choice flowers. To a good tenant, it will be let on very reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE IN SEVENTH-ST. to let, furnished, to a small family, or the whole house would be let and the rent taken in board by the advertiser, who has a family of three. Address E. F. G., Box No. 136, *Times* office.

TO BE LET—A COTTAGE AT ORANGE N. J. furnished and picturesquely situated on Orange Mountain, with stable, ice-house filled, &c., for the season. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County or in the interior of the State a new, first class modern house, brown stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH A SMALL family—comprising himself, wife and two children—wishes to rent part of a house with some respectable American family in a pleasant quiet street in Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of Wall or Atlantic st. Ferry. Would prefer second floor, if conveniently arranged. Address G. G., Box No. 2,895 Post-Office, New-York, with description of house, locality, price, &c. References exchanged.

WANTED—TO RENT, A STORE IN A GOOD LOcation for doing a flour and feed business. Want to commence in a small way. Rent must be low. Address T. F. W., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the firm of LIBBY & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by TITUS G. HOYT, who will continue the business at No. 161 West 26th st., as heretofore.

JESSIE H. LIBBY,
TITUS G. HOYT.
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1858.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—THE COUNTRY MANSION OF THE late Garret Green, deceased, situated in Elizabeth, N. J., with about 17 acres of land under high cultivation, great variety of grafted fruit trees, among which are 166 pear trees, shade trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c.; superior garden, all the beds bordered with box-wood and arbor vitæ; strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, and other garden fruits in great abundance. The situation is the highest and healthiest portion of the town. The house is 26x36 with an extension of 23x50, erected in the most substantial manner, and has all the modern improvements. The first and second floors contain 16 rooms (large) and numerous pantries, closets, store rooms and bath room, with hot and cold water. 6 rooms in attic; house warmed throughout with best hot-air furnaces. Marble mantels and marble wash-stands, with water introduced on all the floors. A good cemented cellar under the whole house. Range in kitchen; copper boiler, sinks, &c. Out-buildings in good order, and consist of a large barn, two carriage houses, crib poultry house, gardener's cottage, shop and ice-house, (well filled.) Distance one hour from New-York per boat or rail. Commutation $55 per year. For further particulars, apply to ED. GREEN, Executor, corner Horatio and West sts.; or to G. B. WHITLESEY, No. 158 Fulton-st., Sun Building, or at his Real estate Office, Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places on Staten Island, in perfect order; house and stable, large, elegantly, and substantially built of brick, entirely by days' work. The house contains 22 rooms, bath-room, water closets, hot and cold water, gas, billiard room, most improved patent hot-air furnace, &c., and so thoroughly constructed that not even a crack in the plaster has been discovered since it was built. The grounds, containing about 3½ acres, are elegantly laid out, and abundantly supplied with fruits, vegetables, flowers, &c. An additional acre can be had if required. The house is handsomely furnished, and supplied with everything necessary for immediate occupation, including a fine family horse, cow, &c., all of which will be sold together, if required. Must be sold within 60 days, as the owner is about to remove from the State. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New York, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNty, the homestead of the late Gen. John B. Van Wyck with 80 acres choicest land, 8 miles from the river, 2½ from the village. The buildings consist of an old-fashioned stone mansion, 45 by 37 feet, with frame wing 30 by 25 feet, surrounded by fine old locusts, barns, wagon-house, ice house, &c., all in good repair; fences and land in excellent condition; abundance and variety of fruit trees and garden fruits. The farm is bounded on one side by a large brook abounding in fish, and is unsurpassed for quiet, beauty and healthfulness; has been in the family over 150 years. Reference to HARRIS WILSON, Attorney and Counselor, Bank of Commerce building, No. 31 Nassau-st., or to ALFRED VAN WYCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad depôt at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat-house, bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house, if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New York.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Far Rockaway, L. I., about 2 miles from the Pavilion on the Rockaway Turnpike, near the toll gate, a new two-story and basement house in modern style and in fine order, with about 30 acres of first-rate land, divided into arable, wood and pastures. A first-rate chance for a gentleman, farmer or gardener. It will be sold cheap and terms easy. Possession when desired. Apply on the premises, or to T. J. HALL, room No. 6 *Times* Building, or to W. H. McKINNEY, 209 South-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—WITH IMMEdiate possession. A pleasant, retired and quiet country residence, within five minutes' walk of the station. Quantity of land, about two acres with a good river-view. There is besides fruit trees, a grove of forest trees covering half an acre, with the Andre Brook running through it, making a cool and delightful retreat in Summer. Price, $6,500, $2,000 cash; no incumbrance. Apply to S. N. THOMAS or C. LAMOREUX, Tarrytown.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—Located 1¼ miles from the ferry; fine bay view, large house, with stable and carriage house, with two acres of ground, handsomely laid out with a large variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Price $6 000, or would be let at a nominal rent for balance of the year. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—With land from three to forty acres, beautifully situated among the hills, twenty miles from town by the Morristown Railroad, three minutes' walk from Summit depôt; a healthy and convenient Summer residence for a gentleman doing business in town. Apply to ANSON BLAKE, No. 3 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING-SITE situated in Stamford, and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village, and within about one mile of the depôt; consisting of about 12 acres of excellent land—having on it a small grove of woods. Inquire at No. 85 Warren st., or by note to Box No. 102, Post Office Stamford.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, A PART OF a dwelling ready furnished, consisting of five large chambers, two parlors and kitchen; horse and carriage if necessary. Situated about two miles from Fairfield depôt, in a pleasant part of the country. For further particulars address Mrs. JOHN PHILIPS, Fairfield, Conn. Terms moderate.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., FOR THE Summer season or longer, if desired, the mansion house containing ten rooms, and kitchen attached, with the furniture in said house. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WRAY, No. 433 Broadway, or of DEBORAH SAIRS, the proprietor, on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—At Long Branch, N. J., and about five acres of land, barn, stables, and ice house filled. The house contains twelve rooms, piazza on all sides, fronting the ocean, and next adjoining Howland's Hotel on the north. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, on the Sound; well arranged ample accommodations and furnished in the best manner. The location is convenient, and can be reached many times a day by steamboat or Railroad, and in an hour's drive from the City. For particulars inquire at No. 13 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, AT TARRYTOWN, furnished or unfurnished, with carriage house or without, a dwelling of 12 rooms, with nearly ¾ acre of ground, laid out with shrubbery, &c., five minutes' ride from depôt. Inquire of WM P. LYON & SON, No. 25 Beekman-st., or CHAS H. LYON, Tarrytown.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., FOUR MILES from New-York three genteel houses, rents from $150 to $350; communication by steamboat or stage. Apply to G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, a house, barn, and ¾ acre of land, with plenty of fruit and good water, in the village of Cold Spring, L. I. Inquire of J. H. LOCKWOOD, on board steamer *Croton*, from 10 until 2.

HOUSE TO LET AT FLUSHING, L. I.—Furnished or unfurnished; very pleasantly situate, near the Railroad Depôt. Apply to JACOB R. WHITSON, Main st., or JOSEPH WILLETS, No. 113 Water st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 13, and a Farm of 45 acres on the Harlem Railroad near the City for sale cheap. Inquire of J. J. HAIGHT, No. 111 Bouston-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE IN THE COUNtry within 10 miles of New York. A small house will answer, with about an acre of ground. Address P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, containing 140 acres on the Harbor of Smithtown, L. I. The residence and the farm buildings which are very extensive and commodious are in thorough repair; the land excellent, one-half being under tillage and fully cropped. The locality particularly healthy, with abundance of the purest water from living springs. Sea bathing and fishing in their seasons. Price, including live and dead stock, crops, and carriages $13,000. For terms and other particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine st., New-York, or to Mr. BALL, residing on the premises, the Grange, Smithtown, L. I.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT A great bargain and on easy terms, convenient to New-York by railroad or steamboat, consisting of 1[illegible]0 acres of superior tillable and 20 acres of good timber lands, with a living stream of water bordering its whole length. The farm is now under corn, oats and grass, all looking first rate. The improvements are modern, extensive and complete. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. VANSYCKEL, No. 90 Broad st.

FARM FOR SALE—LOCATED FOUR MILES north of Middletown, Conn., containing 186 acres, with house and out-buildings, in good order, plenty of fruit, well watered. The stock and fixtures will be sold at an appraisal, if desired. Cars from New-York stop within half a mile of the house. This is one of the most desirable places in the State of Connecticut. Inquire of V. ELLIOT, No. 237 Fulton st., New-York.

PRODUCTIVE FARMS FOR SALE.—ONE of 1[illegible]5 acres, near New Brunswick, N. J.; one of 45 acres Glen Cove, L. I.; one of 30 acres Rahway, N. J.; one of 63 acres at Croton Lake, N. Y.; one of 10 acres, Perth Amboy, N. J., and one of 48½ acres, fronting the Hudson River. All the above have good buildings near Railroad depôts in healthy locations, and will be sold low. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 5 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 50 acres with English cottage, fruit, &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to B. BLOSSON, 40 Wall-st.; or J. H. WOODS, 34 Pine-st.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—OF FROM FIFTY TO ONE hundred acres, between Mamaroneck and New Haven. Part of it ought to be sloping to the Sound, and well adapted for fine fruits and grape vines—free from fever and ague. Address, with particulars and cash price, FARMER, care of Pastor & Bardt, New York.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

SYRACUSE FIRST PRIZE MOWER.
Don't fail to examine the BUCKEYE, (Aultman & Miller's Patent,) which has important advantages over all other
MOWING MACHINES.
Depôt in New-York.
SEARS, ADRIANCE & PLATT,
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

HAY CUTTERS—THE BEST IN USE, FOR SALE at the factory, foot of East 24th-st., and No. 17 Platt-st. Hay Cutters of all kinds repaired as good as new. HOVEY & BROTHERS.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—A FINE stock of new and second-hand tables at prices from $225 up to $250 and $275; marble beds; everything complete. Call and examine. Trimmings for sale. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THIS AND FOLLOWING days, at the store No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., without reserve the entire balance of the stock of Dry Goods late the property of G. B. WILLIAMS & Co., by order of the assignees, consisting of an assortment of merchandise suitable for Broadway purchasers. Sales commence daily 10 o'clock.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

FRIDAY, June 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of household furniture, carpets, &c; also, one spring furniture cart, and China crockery, cutlery.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE UNRESERVED SALE OF COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, VASES, &C.—Contained in the five story dwelling house No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the sale of which offers a rare inducement to all wishing to obtain really beautiful and substantial furniture, and meritorious works of art. It is the property of a family who prefer to sell their goods at auction, rather than incur the danger and expense of removing them to a distant country residence.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 17, at 10½ o'clock, the undersigned will sell the above valuable furniture &c., most of which was made to order by Goldsmith & Weil, and upholstered by Roth, consisting in part of carved solid rosewood parlor suites in rich brocade and silk plush, beautiful rosewood piano-forte, made by Brooks, with stool and cover, statuary top music cabinet, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs, and brackets, Turkish and reception chairs in brocade and medallion reps, marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and backs, marble top sofa, centre, and pier tables, tête-à-têtes escritoires consoles in buhl, Italian cottage chairs, French shades, silk and lace curtains beautiful Brussels carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, superb paintings on canvas and glass; embracing landscapes, fruit pieces, moonlight and sea views, Parian statuettes, magnificent vases and rare parlor ornaments. Chambers furnished throughout in rosewood armoire-a glace, bois de rose, carved bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, commodes, sofa bedsteads, rich carpets, clocks, China toilet sets, fine hair mattresses and bedding with chambers furnished in mahogany of every description. Dining-room furniture in solid oak, pine extension table and dining arm chairs, marble-top sideboard; mirrors, rich French and India China, cut-glass, pearl and ivory handled cutlery, ruby and silver ware, with everything pertaining to complete dining arrangements. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather. N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers, and reliable men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—Large sale of all the elegant rosewood, satinwood, oak and mahogany furniture, ornaments, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., contained in the large five-story residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) June 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, oak extension table, buffet and chairs, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, silver plated tea-sets, forks, spoons, casters, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade, solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window-curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs; meritorious oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work table, music cabinets, together with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly-carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match. Also, two very superior suites of richly-enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer, will sell on FRIDAY, June 18, all the furniture contained in the house No. 86 West 11th st., consisting in part as follows: Splendid pearl inlaid piano-forte, full 7-octave; two suites of richly carved parlor furniture, covered with satin brocade, seven pieces each; carved rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood marble top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; do. corner etageres, rosewood library bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, reception chairs, Turkish arm-chairs, oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, lace curtains, rich painted shades, mantel vases and ornaments, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Heavily carved rosewood Elizabethan and Gothic bedsteads, 20 pure curled-hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, toilet sets, mantel clocks, mirrors, shades, &c.; also, three solid rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with mirrors; marble-top washstands, ingrain and Brussels carpets, rocking and arm-chairs, spring-seat chairs, and a general assortment of chamber furniture.

DINING-ROOM.

Solid oak extension table, walnut dining table, French China tea set, table cutlery, silver plated ware, such as spoons, forks, casters, ladles, dinner and tea plates, &c.; also, cane seat chairs, carpets, hall hat-stand, &c.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, June 17, at 10 o'clock, all the household furniture in the five-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., containing a very fine assortment of parlor, dining-room, library, bedroom and nursery furniture, of the latest styles and most exquisite carving, all made to order for the owner's use, and will be sold without any reserve, as the house is now to be let. It consists of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, of various styles, covered in French satin and moquet; an excellent rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; etageres, with heavy plate glass doors and backs—most expensively carved; rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; corner stands, superb rosewood secretary bookcase, large pier glass, elegant lace and brocatel curtains, rich China vases, clocks, splendid Brussels carpets, together with a large assortment of French China and common crockery, glass ware, cutlery, silver ware, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, lounges, extension dining-table, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture en suite, basement and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Every article must be sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 18, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb private collection of first-class oil-paintings, the property of a gentleman leaving the City. In this beautiful collection will be found choice works of Wm. Hart, A. D. Shattuck, Cole, Thorn, Boutelle, James Hart, WM. Brown, Carter, Cafferty, Williamson, Tracy, G. L. Brown, Oddie, Lilly, Spencer, Ward, Lane and others. Creswick water colors by Cooper; Dusseldorf paintings by Dassell and others; several elegant Italian pictures in carved Florentine frames, painted to order, &c. This beautiful collection is now on exhibition.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.—CHARLES H. DELAVAN will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 18, at 10 o'clock and continue until all the hotel furniture is sold contained in the building known as the Clermont Hotel, corner of College-place and Murray st., consisting of mirrors, pianos, carpets, beds and bedding, bureaus, sofas, chairs, curtains, China and glass ware, &c., &c., &c. The whole will include the furniture of more than 100 rooms. Sale positive, rain or shine. Deposits required from all purchasers not known to the auctioneer. Catalogues ready on Thursday morning. Can be had at the hotel corner College-place and Murray-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, June 17, at 10½ o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and beautiful library of beautiful books, elegantly illustrated, embracing Irving's and Cooper's works, Life of Washington, British Poets, Sparks' Life of Washington, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress elegantly bound, Life of Christ, Life and Times of Luther, Waverley Novels, and other works, beautifully illustrated and elegantly bound.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., an extensive assortment of Hardware, &c.; also, 1 cask fine table cutlery, and spring knives, suitable for retailers, 60 reams sand paper, 62 doz. spades and shovels, 50 doz. stair-rods, 60 pattern cards knives, &c., &c. For further particulars, see *Herald*, and *Courier and Enquirer*.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A large variety of first-class securities will be offered. For full particulars, see *Journal of Commerce, News, Express, Courier* and *Herald*, or catalogues, which can be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st. Next regular sale on MONDAY, June 21.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS at No 281 Broadway. The balance of catalogue of the great sale of Oil Paintings will be offered this day at 10½ o'clock. Paintings must be removed before 6 P. M.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, June 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 36 Beekman-st.; fresh seasonable goods adapted to City or country trade, without reserve for cash.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 18, AT 4 o'clock P. M., at the Thirteenth street Presbyterian Church, Pew No. 118, to pay assessments on the same. By order of the Trustees.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DAGUERREOTYPE INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS.—PEED & COLE will sell on THURSDAY, June 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 315 Broadway, the entire stock of a wholesale dealer, embracing every article in the line, tubes, stands, boxes, cases, frames, glasses, preservers, chemicals, colors, mats, head rests, wheels, brushes, &c., being a large assortment. By order of BARNETT & DAGGETT, Assignees.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260.—TEAS—TEAS, GROCERIES 260. AND PROVISIONS.—IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas, the finest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from, are always on hand. Country merchants, up-town families, and the public in general, should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can get them cheapest and best.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Choice Teas, fine Groceries, &c.,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS, Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy, Cordials, Syrups, &c., of every description, warranted to have the finest flavor of anything of the kind now used. Manufactured by TURNER BROTHERS, No. 350 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission. New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,

for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
Bankers, No. 1 Wall-st.,

Solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

TEMPORARY LOAN FOR $200,000—FOR the prosecution of work necessary to be done at the Montezuma Marshes, and at Holley, on the Erie Canal, and at the Gascon Rapids, on the Oswego Canal.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide the means for the enlargement and completion of the Canals of this State, specified in section three, article seven of the Constitution, for the fiscal year commencing October first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and for other purposes," passed April 13, 1857, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of $200,000, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1860. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 1st day of July next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, May 28, 1858.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut Governor.
SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Sec'y of State.
ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Att'y-General.

LOAN FOR $100,000, FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferrable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5 000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelop directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or at the State Treasury as they may elect, at the time of receiving the certificates of said stock. Dated Comptroller's Office, May 27, 1858.

S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA,
ST. PAUL, May 25, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum payable semi-annually in the City of New York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, until the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New-York.

H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office.

EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 22.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MARYSVILLE City and Yuba County Bonds. Coupons on the above Bonds for interest due 1st of July, 1858, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., of Marysville, Cal.

$5,000 WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS—ON eight lots on 62d-st., near the Park; also, $5,250 second mortgage for sale on six lots near 5th-av., and the Park bondsman unexceptionable; two years to run. Address C. H., Box No. 116, *Times* Office, for three days.

$100,000.—MONEY TO LEND ON Bond and Mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, from $2,000 to $50,000, on improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to

S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st.

WOODRUFF & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Illinois Central Rights of 1861, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,
Daniel B. Fearing,
Wm. H. Russell,
A. C. Downing,
G. B. Lamar,
Wm. B. Duncan,
N. H. Wolfe,
I. Townsend,
D. D. Smith,
S. V. Hoffman,
James Warren,
Arthur Leary,
M. W. Hamilton,
Dennin Duer,
Jno Steward, Jr.,
R. B. Minturn,
Reuben Withers,
E. C. Center,
F. G. Foster,
J. Anthony, Jr.,
J. A. C. Gray,
Josiah Oakes,
Jos'h Galliard, Jr.,
J. W. Waterbury,
Wm. H. Cary,
Geo. T. Adee,
J. J. Astor, Jr.,
F. A. Delano,
J. Howland,
Rob S. Hone,
J. P. G. Foster,

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 Broadway, corner Park-place, New York, 14th June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst., to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., June 19	WEDNESDAY ....July 7
VANDERBILT, Sat., July 3	WEDNESDAY ....July 21

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL ....July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.
NORTH'N LIGHT...Aug. 7	Sept. 4.	Sept. 8.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30. Certificates issued for passage from Europe. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 24.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, McMillan, Saturday, July 10, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, ——, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA will succeed on Saturday, June 26. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight reduced to SIX CENTS per foot. NOTICE.—The NASHVILLE will commence receiving freight on Monday. The steamship MARION, Capt. WM. FOSTER, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 85 West st.

FOR THE EAST.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, NEWPORT, BRISTOL, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.—The splendid sea-going steamer GOVERNOR, Captain BENJAMIN M. SIMONS, will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot Robinson st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Regular days from Providence—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Regular days from New-York—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS. Passengers by this Line will reach Providence in season to connect with morning train for Boston. For Passage or Freight, which will be taken at reduced rates, apply on the wharf, to GEORGE T. STANLEY, Agent. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the boat or owners, without a written order from the Captain or Agent.

CHANGE OF HOUR—COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.—For Bridgeport. Fare 50 cents. Arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Boston Railroads. The new and superior steamer BRIDGEPORT, Captain WEEKS, will leave from Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken at low rates. For further information, inquire at No. 105 Beekman-st.

G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New-Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.

The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.
Leave

Harlem.	Peck Slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck Slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSION.—NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT, BY STEAMBOAT.—Daily, Sundays excepted. On and after Monday, May 24, 1858, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The steamers RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, Daily, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	ARRIVE AT E. PORT.	LEAVE E. PORT.	ARRIVE AT NEW-YORK.
7:30 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	5:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	6:20 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth 10 to 15 minutes earlier than the time from the Port. Tickets are good to return only on the day sold. Fare for the Excursion: Between New-York and Elizabethport, 30 cents; between New-York and Elizabeth, 40 cents.

JOHN O. STERNS, Sup't.

TENTH OR TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FERRIES.—Persons desiring pleasant rides can find them by taking either of these ferries to Green Point, L. I., by this means avoiding pavements, and will find it the shortest route in going to Astoria, Ravenswood, the race courses or Jamaica.

To persons visiting Williamsburg or Brooklyn, this way is preferable, as the railroad passes within two blocks of said ferries at Green Point, thus avoiding the crowd always met with in Broadway and lower parts of the City.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily from the 12th instant, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos') at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 2, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FERRY.—A number of persons residing in the upper part of the City, having requested that a second boat should be put upon this ferry, the owners are willing to try the experiment in hope of increasing the travel, and will accordingly run the 2d boat on and after Sunday, the 13th inst., from 1½ o'clock until 8 o'clock P. M.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

THE EXCURSION OF THE SUNDAY School attached to Dr. SAWYER'S Church postponed from Tuesday last, will take place on FRIDAY, the 18th inst.

BANK NOTICES

BULL'S HEAD BANK, June 14, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank, and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on THURSDAY, July 1, prox. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:05, 4:45 and 9:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW, FOR THE YEAR 1858.—Landing at Stryker's Bay, Hyler's, Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

FARE.

Stryker's Bay	12 cents.
Hyler's	25 cents.
Yonkers	18 cents.
Hastings'	20 cents.
Dobbs' Ferry	20 cents.
Irvington	25 cents.
Tarrytown	25 cents.
Nyack	25 cents.
Sing Sing	30 cents.
Haverstraw	40 cents.

On and after SATURDAY, June 5, 1858, the new and splendid steamer GEORGE T. STANLEY, Capt. T. R. PADDOCK, will leave Pier foot of Robinson-st., every morning, at 7 o'clock A. M., (Sundays included,) making the above landings each way, landing at Amos-st. Returning, leaves Sing Sing at 1 o'clock P. M.

All persons are forbid trusting any person on account of this boat. Freight taken at reduced rates. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, or to GEORGE T. STANLEY, Robinson-st. Pier.

The citizens of these villages may rest assured that this boat will run every day during the whole season.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving New-York at 8 A. M., foot of Murray-st., and Keyport at 4 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point, Freehold and Mount Pleasant.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &C.,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' IMPLEMENTS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' TRUSS HOOPS OF ALL SIZES, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FOUNDERS' AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

HOUSE-BUILDERS' HARDWARE FOR sale by CHAS. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SMITHS', MINERS' AND RAILROAD contractors' tools, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BOAT AND SHIP-BUILDERS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' SUPERIOR EDGE TOOLS OF the most celebrated makers, and the largest assortment in the City, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

LIGHTNING RODS—OTIS PATENT.—THE only safe rod in use. Also, cheaper rods without insulation. All thoroughly put up for 6 cents per foot. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 455 Broadway.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACES, garden vases, cemetery urns, Russia iron and damaged tin. For sale by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 380 Broadway.

LIGHTNING-RODS, INSULATORS, POINTS, COUPLINGS, &c., of every description, and a free license under Otis' Patent. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 455 Broadway.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., 98 William-st.

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 119 Broadway.

Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent., to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

HENRY BRECKMAN, Sec. N. B. GRAHAM, President.

MEDICAL,

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Without fear of breakage. Full and particular directions accompany each package; and if complied with relief is IMMEDIATE, and a CURE effected in less than one half the time than by any of the preparations of Copaiva, or any other known remedy. Sufferers are solicited to make the trial of one package (which is sufficient for any ordinary case) as a test, then judge of it, and, as their judgment is, so let it be known to the world. Price $2.

Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, New York; DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; LEAVENWORTH, New-Haven; BURR & CO., Boston; and all other prominent dealers.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for Diseases, &c., of the Sexual System,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR.—PREPARED by Dr. SANFORD, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best Purgative and Liver medicines now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose, after eating, is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose, taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose immediately relieves Colic, while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle, taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles cure Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

Retail Agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has evidently been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division-st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Sole reliance for permanent cure of private diseases. Dr. WARD invites the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere, to give him an early trial. Price $1. Cure guaranteed. Medical Pamphlet gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. Halfmonthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 267 Canal-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

MEDICAL

GOOD NEWS AT LAST.

Let the afflicted read and learn that a perfect and radical cure is warranted and guaranteed to all who are afflicted with weakness, debility, nervous complaints, melancholy thoughts, depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, loss of sleep, loss of memory, energy and muscular power, puny growth, wasting away, and a want of confidence in themselves, fainting fits, convulsive tremblings, impotence and disgust of life. If you have tried others and got no relief, if you wish to enjoy good health and long life; if you are wise, you will go and consult the ENGLISH BOTANIC PHYSICIAN at his private residence,

No. 57 West 27th st., New-York.

Between 6th and 7th avs. At home from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M. All communications and interviews strictly private and confidential.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

MIDWIFE NOTICE.—MRS. ELLEN HOGAN wishes to inform the ladies of New-York that she has arrived from Savannah, where she has practiced for the last 11 years. She presents letters from some of the most prominent physicians and ladies in that city. She has her diploma from the Lying-in Hospital, Great Britain-st., Dublin; and references from R. D. ARNOLD, M. D.; JAS. B. READ, M. D.; CHAS. W. WEST, W. G. BULLOCK and R. WAYNE, M. D.'s, of that city. She can be seen at No. 166 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

TO THE DEFORMED.—PERSONS LABORING under deformity or debility, will receive information which has resulted in the cure of the most hopeless cases, by addressing J. P. MANN, No. 126 West 39th st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE Private Treatise, &c., has removed to No. 82 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted confidentially or generally as usual.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—DR. J. A. REED and V. W. BATE, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS, at No. 188 THIRD-AVENUE, corner Eighteenth-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY K. SHELDON, WILLIAM J. HOYT, and EDWIN VAN GAASBEEK against JOSEPH H. FISHER and ISRAEL FISHER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and five dollars and sixty-two cents, with interest from the 17th day of May, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.

W. WELLS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 167 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 2d day of June, 1858.

je3 law6wTh* W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM H. PRIEST against WASHINGTON A. BATCHELLER, John Poag and Eliza A. Poag his wife, Henry A. Kent, James McBride, James Deveau, Thomas Woodward, Daniel Cromwell, Jr., Lizzie K. Poag, Emma Poag, and John Poag, Jr.—Amended Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, on the 10th day of May, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiff's Att'y.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEELE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of Wm. Irving Steele, No. 53 Nassau st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of November next. Dated May 25, 1858.

SARAH STEELE, WM. I. STEELE, } Executors.

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IN PURSURNCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN W. LESLIE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 44 Hoyt-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 3, 1858.

4f-law6mTh* JAMES Y. LESLIE, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, JUNE 3, 1858.—THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS of the city of Detroit, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals at this office until the 12th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan upon the credit of the city of Detroit, of either of the following sums, to wit: $50,000, $100,000, or $150,000—it being intended to loan but one of these sums, and upon bonds payable in thirty-five years from the first day of August next, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds, or for a less sum than above stated, and the Board reserve the right to discriminate between equal bids, and to award on any proposition for either of the sums they may deem most expedient.

Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Detroit," and indorsed "Proposals for Loan."

EDMUND A. BRUSH,
HENRY LEDYARD,
SHUBAEL CONANT,
ALEXANDER D. FRASER,
WILLIAM R. NOYES, } Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, (NOON,) for the mason work and carpenter work necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School house on the site now occupied by Primary School, No. 49, in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," and "Proposals for carpenter work," respectively, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE,
JOHN KENNARD,
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } School Officers of the IXth Ward.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS will be received until the 22d June, instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for removing the obstructions to the navigation of Harlem River, caused by McComb's Dam. The plans and specifications of the mode of doing the work may be seen at McComb's Dam after the 14th instant.

All proposals must be in writing, stating the price for the whole work, and specifying the time within which it will be done. They are to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to EDWARD H. TRACY, Engineer, and left at the office of R. F. CARMAN, Esq., No. 1,088 Broadway, New-York.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any proposition which they may deem not for the interest of the Counties of New York and Westchester to accept.

By order of the Commissioners for removing obstructions from Harlem River and building a free bridge over the same.

EDWARD H. TRACY.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

TO PAINTERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, for painting the interior of Ward Schools Nos. 23 and 24 in the VIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications, to be seen at the office of Mr. A. Macrey, Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be separate for the painting of each School, and accompanied with the name of one responsible person, as surety, in each case. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WALTER ROCHE,
THOMAS WHITE,
WILLIAM CANTWELL, } Committee on behalf of School Officers of the VIth Ward.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, 19th June inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for Painting Ward School No. 40, in said Ward, in accordance with specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. H. NEILSON, in behalf of the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOLICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Taxes of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on Friday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, at No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business before said Committee are hereby notified to appear.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
J. J. BRADLEY, } Committee on Taxes.

CORNS,
BUNIONS.

Nails penetrating the flesh extracted without pain, so that the boot can be worn immediately after the operation, without the least inconvenience to the patient, by DR. ZACHORIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

MURDER TRIALS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

paper; the next day, exactly at 9 o'clock, I was at Mr. Blankman's office; Mr. Blankman was there; I went into the office to Mr. Blankman; I said, "Mr. Blankman, I want my paper;" Blankman said, "You want your paper?" I said "Yes;" I said, "Mr. Blankman, I would not settle with you for $5,000;" then Mr. Blankman said, "You want the paper?" I made the reply, "Yes;" he showed me a piece of paper in his hand, and said, "Look for your paper;" I went and got hold of the paper; I said, "I want to see my paper;" Mr. Blankman took the paper from me, and said, "Look for your paper;" took it and put it in the stove; the man that was here yesterday was there; I think that that young man was there that I spoke to the day before; when Mr. Blankman put the paper in the fire I said, "I thank you," and left; I couldn't speak because I was alone; after I left the house I went down and ran all round, and wanted to find the house where I had written the receipt; went into ten or twelve stores; at last I found the man, and asked him, he was a man, and why did he write such a receipt; the man replied that he had nothing to do with those things; I said, "You wrote that receipt;" the man told me that Cangemi owed him a great deal of money, and I said, "Now you want to give him $660 more;" I told that man, if he would have the kindness, that I didn't want any money; I would have no money; to look out that I got the receipt again; I said, "I don't care how much money you spend, the man daresn't go clear;" I said, "If you want it, I will fetch more witness;" I did that to frighten him, and make him give the receipt; the man said, "I don't want in trouble;" I said it was wrong in him to put a poor man in trouble—that I didn't understand what I did write; I then asked the man if he would not have the kindness to go and get the receipt from Mr. Blankman; then he said he would go and do all he could; then I left, and went home; the next day I went to see Bischoff; I saw him; I said I saw Mr. Blankman put the paper in the fire, and that I thought he had swindled me; I told Bischoff to go and investigate it, and I would pay him for his trouble; I told Mr. Blankman that my wife saw as much as I did; I don't recollect when I said that; I had been at Mr. Blankman's office before the first trial—the same day as the trial, in the morning at nine o'clock; I don't know why I went there; the evening before I was informed by Mr. Dahl that had come, and said he belonged in Troy, and that I should not leave until he called for me in the morning; that he wanted to take me to Mr. Blankman; that Mr. Blankman lived in the St. Nicholas Hotel; I can't say that Mr. Blankman lived in that house; in the morning I found that man in Mr. Dahl's store; we rode down Broadway, and stopped; all three went into the St. Nicholas; they asked for Mr. Blankman; Mr. Blankman was not there; we went to Mr. Blankman's office, and Mr. Blankman inquired what I knew about the case; I told him the whole truth; Mr. Blankman went and took me to the corner of Grand and Centre streets, and I explained everything to him; I said that if I testified to that, that Cangemi got to die; it was the first day that I was notified; they could not get a Jury that day; a few days before the first trial I saw Mr. Blankman and his brother, and two men in Mr. Dahl's, No. 228 Stanton street; Mr. Kimbler's first name is John; he drives a bone-wagon.

Cross-examination—Q.—When you didn't get the money, did you threaten that you would make your wife come and swear upon the trial of Cangemi, to the same things you did? A.—I don't recollect whether I said it or not. MATTHIAS LAUTH.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Ptere Hauck, sworn, says—I am a lager bier brewer at No. 89 Sheriff-street; I know Matthias Lauth, the witness in the Cangemi case; I know Mr. Blankman; two or three times I saw Mr. Blankman to favor Bischoff; I saw Mr. Blankman at his office about four weeks since; Bischoff asked me whether I would not go there; he asked me to go with him there; in the morning he told me he was going down; I told him I was going down, too; I went to the Register's Office; when we got to Mr. Blankman's office, Bischoff asked me if I would not tell Mr. Blankman what he told me; he asked me if I would not ask Mr. Blankman where Cangemi's friends lived; then Mr. Blankman said that he had no friends—that he was the one that carried on the case for him; Mr. Blankman asked us to come down the next morning, and send a man to Lauth and ask him what he wanted; Lauth was not mentioned by us, but Mr. Blankman mentioned him; he said to send a man to Lauth to see what he wanted, or how much money he wanted; I did not go down again for a few days; I did not see Lauth; Bischoff took me down again in a few days to Mr. Blankman's office; I saw Bischoff speak, but could not hear what he said; then Mr. Blankman said that there were two or three gentlemen who offered Lauth some money—I believe it was $2,500—and Lauth would not take it; we were there about ten minutes, and then went home; Lauth took me down there once afterward in a few days; Lauth called at my house and asked me if I would not talk for him to see about this money that was offered him, or to see about what was going on; Lauth said that there was a man who was to give him so much money, and Blankman put him off from day to day; Bischoff, Lauth, Lauth's brother-in-law and I went down; we all went into the office; we met in Rivington-street to go down town; they got to Mr. Blankman's first, and I came afterward; we were in the office about ten or fifteen minutes; the next time was in a few days; Bischoff went down alone with me; he asked Mr. Blankman why he fooled the man in that way; Blankman said it wasn't his fault, it was them gentlemen; I told Bischoff to go away, that they were only humbugging him; Bischoff once told me that Lauth had given a receipt for money; Lauth had several times before the receipt and after told me that if he got any money he would take it to the District-Attorney; that if he had $5,000 he wouldn't leave the City; the first I heard of this was from Bischoff; I think he set it going.

PETER HAUCK.

City and County of New-York, ss.—John Johns being duly sworn, Adolphus Mincho acting as interpreter, deposes as follows: I live on Long Island; I am in the bone business; I know Mr. Lauth and Mr. Bischoff; Bischoff came to me and asked me if I knew Lauth, about a month ago; I told Bischoff that I knew Lauth, that I worked in the same factory; Bischoff told me that he could get for Lauth $3,000 if he would settle with the Italians, and that I should tell Lauth to come over to him, that he wanted to see him; I went and told Lauth, and Lauth told me that they wanted to settle with him several times, and he would not; Bischoff told me the next day to say the same thing to Lauth, that he could get $3,000 for him; I told Lauth again, in the evening, when Lauth said, "Now, here, I will not have anything to do with that;" the next day I went to Bischoff—that was the fourth time; Bischoff told me that I should go alone to that place, where he could get that money; I went with him to Mr. Blankman's office, Bischoff and I went; Bischoff had some talk with Mr. Blankman; I heard, but could not understand; Mr. Blankman's brother, an old man, was there; a young man came in; that is all I know about the case; the next day Lauth and I went together to the door of the building where Mr. Blankman's office is; Bischoff was with us; Lauth said to me, "Now you go up and tell Mr. Blankman that if he wanted to see him, he should come down;" I went up, and Bischoff talked with Mr. Blankman; I went down stairs, into my wagon, and went off; no one went with me.

JOHN JOHNS.

FURTHER AFFIDAVIT OF JACOB BISCHOFF.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Jacob Bischoff, of said City, being duly sworn Adolphus Mincho acting as interpreter, deposes as follows:

Q.—Had you ever seen Mr. Blankman prior to the time that you called at his office with Mr. Peter Hauck? A.—I never had.

Q.—Why did you go to Mr. Blankman's office at the time? A.—Hauck wanted to have a mortgage made out; Hauck and I were in the park, at the Hall of Records; I think we went from the Hall of Records up Chambers street to Broadway; then we went and looked around, and Mr. Hauck found the name of Mr. Blankman, and we went to his office; when we got in the office, I saw a man sitting there; I did not know who he was; I know now that he was Mr. Blankman; when we got in, one of us asked if Mr. Blankman was in; then the person who was sitting in the office said, "I am Mr. Blankman;" as soon as we got in the office Mr. Blankman commenced speaking about the Cangemi case; he asked if we did not know Lauth, a German, one of the witnesses in the Cangemi case; then we both told Mr. Blankman that we did not know Lauth; then I told Mr. Blankman that I thought I knew some of his (Lauth's) friends, or that I might have seen Lauth; nothing was said about the mortgage, because when we got in the office, Mr. Hauck said that he wanted to see his father before the mortgage was drawn, and Mr. Blankman commenced to speak immediately about the Cangemi case; Mr. Blankman did not ask us what our names were, don't know whether Mr. Blankman knew either of us at the time we first called there; after the interview of the first day, Mr. Blankman requested us to call there the next day, and the next time I went there Mr. Blankman asked me my name; I did not go to Mr. Blankman's office the first time for the purpose of the Cangemi case, or in regard to Lauth; my only object in going there then was in reference to the mortgage; Mr. Blankman gave me no reason at the first interview why he spoke to me in regard to Lauth; had not heard prior to that time that Mr. Blankman wanted to do anything about Lauth; had heard a good while before that, that Lauth had been offered $1,000 to testify that Cangemi was not the man; don't remember who said so; never knew before I called at Mr. Blankman's office, that Mr. Blankman had anything to do with the Cangemi case at all; had never heard of Mr. Blankman before; don't recollect who it was that was willing to give Lauth $1,000; it was a good while before I went to Mr. Blankman's office; I know nothing more about the matter except what I stated on my previous examination before Judge Russell.

Q.—Have you since your last examination called on Mr. Blankman, or any other person connected with the Cangemi case, and demanded any money? A.—No; since I was here before I have not seen anybody about it; have not seen Mr. Mayer since I was here last; the reason why we went to Mr. Blankman's office was that, seeing Mr. Blankman's name on the sign, we thought he was a German; Blankman is a German name; I said to Hauck, "I guess that is a German." and further saith not.

JACOB BISCHOFF.

Sworn before me this 13th day of April, 1858.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss—Adolphus Mincho, being duly sworn, saith—That he is the interpreter of the Court of Sessions and is acquainted with the German and English languages; that he has truly translated the questions put to the foregoing witness into German, and truly translated the answers of such witness into English, and that the contents of the foregoing affidavit are a true statement in English of the examination of said witness.

A. MINCHO.

Sworn before me this 13th day of April, 1858.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

FURTHER AFFIDAVIT OF PETER HAUCK.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Peter Hauck being duly sworn, deposes as follows: Q.—What induced you to go to Mr. Blankman's office at the time you accompanied Bischoff there for the first time when the conversation occurred between you, Bischoff and Mr. Blankman relative to Lauth, the witness in the Cangemi case? State everything that occurred from the time you first met Bischoff that day. A.—I met Bischoff at his house one morning about the middle of February last; I said I was going to the Register's office; I wanted to see if a man named John Graff had a mortgage on his porter-house; he (Graff) wanted to give me a mortgage for what he owed me, and some additional money he wanted to borrow from me; I found that he had no mortgage on his property; Mr. Bischoff said, "We will go and see a lawyer and have the mortgage drawn;" we walked to Broadway, and went up Broadway; when we came to the place where we saw Mr. Blankman's sign, Mr. Bischoff said, "Let's go up and see Mr. Blankman, the lawyer;" we went up stairs; when we came into the office, I asked if Mr. Blankman was in; a gentleman sitting there said, "I am Mr. Blankman;" this is the gentleman whom I afterward ascertained was Mr. Blankman, Cangemi's counsel; Bischoff and Blankman did not appear to know each other; I said nothing to Mr. Blankman about the mortgage; Bischoff and Blankman talked together for a short time; I did not hear what was said; Bischoff wished me to ask Blankman if he knew Cangemi's friends, and I asked Mr. Blankman if Cangemi had any friends; Mr. Blankman replied that he was the person who carried on the case for him, and that he had friends; Mr. Blankman told me to tell Mr. Bischoff to find out Lauth and see what he wanted; Bischoff did not say that he knew Lauth; I did not know Lauth; Mr. Blankman said that Lauth had been offered $1,000, but he would not take it, and he wanted Bischoff to find out Lauth and see what he wanted; Bischoff said he would see about it; Mr. Blankman told Mr. Bischoff to come down the next day and bring Lauth with him, if he could; that was all I heard; Bischoff and I then left; I called three or four times with Bischoff; he wanted me to speak for him; he could not understand all that Blankman said; I went with Bischoff again to Blankman's office about two days afterwards; Mr. Blankman wanted Mr. Bischoff to bring Lauth there, he (Blankman) wanted to speak with Lauth himself; Blankman requested Bischoff to come down the next day; the last time I was with Bischoff, Blankman told Bischoff to come alone; when I met Mr. Lauth in Rivington-street, as stated in my former affidavit, Lauth wanted me as a favor to go with him and hear what Blankman had to say; the last time I went with him he said he wished me to go with him to Blankman's to get his receipt; this, with what is stated in my former affidavit, is all I know about the matter; the reason why I did not speak to Mr. Blankman about the mortgage when I went to Mr. Blankman's office, was that, after going into the office, I concluded that I would see my father first before I did anything about it; and further saith not.

PETER HAUCK.

Sworn before me this 13th day of April, 1858

JAMES M. SWEENY, Commissioner of Deeds.

E. F. Underhill, a reporter, testified from his printed report and from recollection, that Lauth had sworn on the first trial that nobody had pointed out the prisoner to him in the court-room during that trial.

Joseph de Costa testified to having known the prisoner since he was ten years old; knew him then in Palermo, and had known him in this country about five years. He knew him as being of one of the best families in Palermo, and his general character for honesty and integrity, peace, quietness and industry, he described to be good. He always knew him as a gentleman and one who worked very hard.

Q.—What are your reasons for believing his character to be good. (Objected to. Exception taken.)

The Court said there was no objection to the witness stating on what knowledge he founded his opinion as to the prisoner's character, but that would more properly come out on the cross examination.

Joseph Cristadoro was recalled and asked:

Q.—Are you acquainted with the Sicilian language? A.—I am a Sicilian myself.

Q.—Will you tell this Jury whether there is any word in the Sicilian language which sounds like "accident," yet has a different signification? A.—There is in the Sicilian dialect a word which frequently occurs, when boys, or even men are accused of having done something wrong, which is a denial of the accusation and is expressed in this way: "*Un saccuinunti*"—(which bears a resemblance to the sound of "accident" in English,) and means, "I know nothing about it."

Q.—You have been sworn as interpreter and you have sat near the prisoner's counsel; have you ever heard us converse with him except through you as interpreter? A.—Never, Sir.

Cross-examined—"*Accidents*," is Italian for English.

Reëxamined—I never heard Cangemi speak except in the pure Sicilian dialect; he does not speak Italian.

William Rapp deposed that he was a clerk in Mr. Bartell's grocery store, corner of Hester and Mulberry streets; remembered the morning Policeman Anderson was shot; rose very early that morning to get ice; Mr. Bartell and he went for the ice in a wagon, and drove along Mulberry into Canal-street; when they reached there they heard the report of a pistol or a gun; they continued on through Canal-street, crossed Broadway, and down to the foot of Canal-street; as they were near the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, witness saw a man come down Broadway, then turn into Canal-street, and run towards the North River; he (the man) went fast; he turned into one of the side streets; no one was running after him.

To a Juror—Don't know who the man was; he had a dark suit of clothes on; he ran very fast.

Q.—(For defence.)—When did you first inform us of your knowledge of this? A.—Since the last trial.

The witness stated in a very vague and confused manner something about having seen a man on a boat, who told him that he ought to tell all he knew of the matter, and that in consequence of this, he went to Mr. Blankman.

Cross-examined—I did not say to Mr. Buchanan, one of the officers of this Court, that I did not hear the report of the pistol; when we got into Canal-street we got on the railroad track and drove right away; I do not speak Italian.

Henry Bartell corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness.

Samuel D. Arthur, a juror on the first trial, deposed that Lauth then swore that no one pointed out Cangemi to him.

Ex-Judge Phillips took the stand, and, on behalf of the prosecution, deposed that at the previous trial Annunzio Emmeti testified that on the morning of the murder she had given the prisoner two hundred and fifty pennies; that Lauth was asked whether the prisoner had been pointed out to him previous to his being in Court, and that Lauth answered that he had not; that he had seen the prisoner that morning in the Station-house and during the Coroner's Investigation; that Lauth was then asked to point him out, and that he rose and did so.

Another witness named Herman Funke, a merchant of this City, was called as to the character of Mr. Muller, the Juror withdrawn. He testified that he had known him for several years, that his general character for morality was bad, and that he would not believe him under oath. On his cross-examination he named Mr. Van Keller, of No. 47 Broad-street, as one of those who spoke disparagingly of the Juror's character, and said that he had heard many more of his friends speak of Mr. Muller as a man in whom they could place no confidence; their names he could not recollect. He admitted that he had had a lawsuit with Mr. Muller and was not on good terms with him because he knew he (Muller) had sworn to what he knew to be false.

Harmon Von Keller, being called to the same point, said he knew nothing of Mr. Muller's character save what he had heard from others who said they would not believe him under oath. Of those who had expressed this opinion he named Mr. Dietz, Mr. Thorpe, Muller's partner, Mr. Johnson, his salesman, and Mr. Scholes. On his cross examination he admitted that Mr. Muller had entered a complaint against him, and that he had filed an answer to it, which never went beyond that. He disclaimed any personal feeling against the juror.

Mrs. Eliza Merwin was called by the acting District-Attorney. She testified that she resided at No. 56 St. Mark's-place, and that she was living there in May, 1857.

Q.—Do you know the prisoner at the bar, Michael Cangemi?

Mr. Ashmead objected until the prosecution stated what they intended to prove by this.

Mr. McKeon said the defence had introduced witnesses to prove that Cangemi had been intrusted with property and that he would not steal. He now proposed to prove by the lady on the stand that Cangemi attempted to commit a burglary upon her premises; that he entered her house in the night, turned up the gas in her room, opened her bureau, and was proceeding to possess himself of her jewelry, when she arose, had a struggle with him, and that he escaped; that she had identified him, and would now identify him fully as the person who attempted that burglary.

Mr. Ashmead said the testimony was manifestly irregular, though he did not wish to be considered as opposing its admission.

The judge ruled it out on the ground that testimony as to character could not be given in regard to particular acts.

Mr. Blankman, the prisoner's counsel, was examined by the prosecution and asked if he knew a Mr. Phelps? (who was pointed out to him) He said he did. He was then asked whether he had seen Mr. Phelps in his office since the previous trial? He said that Mr. Phelps had been in his office very many times, but he could not recollect the dates.

Q.—Do you recollect having said to Mr. Muller, "I must see and have you on the Jury," or "you must be on the Jury?" A.—I do not; I never made such a remark to him or to any one else. Before leaving the stand, Mr. Blankman voluntarily declared that Mr. Muller's character for truth and veracity was excellent.

Mr. McKeon then called Phelps to the stand, and proposed to prove by him that, being in Mr. Blankman's office, he heard that gentleman say to Mr. Muller, "I must see that you get on that Jury," or "you must be on that Jury."

The Court excluded this as irrelevant.

In rebuttal to the evidence impeaching Mr. Muller's character, the defence examined Mr. Barnard Stopf and Mr. Kyzinski, the interpreter, who testified that they had known him, one six and the other four years, and that they regarded him as a man of good moral character, and would believe both his oath and in his word.

This closed the testimony and it was agreed that in summing up two counsel should address the Jury on each side, alternating.

The Judge then informed the Jury that the evidence in the case was terminated, and expressed the hope that they would refrain from forming any conclusion or indulging in any conversation which might influence their conclusion in the case, until they had heard the suggestions of Counsel on both sides in their closing addresses, after which they would be charged by the Court, and then the case would be left to be decided by their verdict in accordance with the facts as they found them from the testimony.

The Court then adjourned till to-day.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. Delahunt, of No. 22 Mott-street, was passing through Baxter-street, three ruffians suddenly attacked him, knocked him down, dragged him into an alley, and robbed him of his watch, worth $60, and $45 in money. One of the assailants, named John McGaffney, was subsequently arrested and committed to the Tombs.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. The reports for and against the decision of the Fire Commissioners, disbanding Engine Company, No. 5, were called up and debated at great length, on a proposition to refer the subject back to the Commissioners. The proposition to refer back was finally referred back to the Fire Commissioners. Two reports were received for and against sustaining the decision of the Fire Commissioners, disbanding Engine Company, No. 32. After some debate, the report in favor of sending the decision back to the Commissioners, was lost, and the report confirming the decision was adopted.

A resolution was laid over directing the Street Commissioner to have the office of the Mayor refitted.

Alderman BOOLE, from the Committee on Railroads, asked that the Committee be excused from the further consideration of the Fourth-avenue Railroad matters.

Aldermen OWENS and REED, members of the Committee, opposed him, and were sure that a report might be made soon.

The Board decided to excuse the Committee, and to print the papers in the case in the minutes.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas reported in relation to the communication from the Street Commissioner, favoring a new contract for oil and keeping the lamps in repair.

The report which favored a new contract, and allowing the Street Commissioner to continue with Mr. Bellows until a new contract can be made, and concurring with the Councilmen, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Cleaning Streets, including specifications, was called up, and, with slight amendments, was adopted.

The following communications were received from the Street Commissioner and ordered to be printed in the minutes, and then the Board adjourned to Monday night.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
New-York, June 15, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

The inclosed assessment list, Fifty-second street, Fourth to Fifth avenues, regulating, flagging, curb and gutter, is presented for your consideration, and such action as in your judgment may be necessary. The surveyors' return of quantities of work done was received in this office some time since, but no action could be taken by this Department until section 103 of the ordinance reorganizing the Street Department was repealed. This having been effected by ordinance approved by the Mayor on the 12th inst., the subject has been investigated, and I have the honor to report: That the contract was entered into on the 10th of January, 1857. The work was to have been completed on or before the 10th of May following—four months. It was not finished until the 23d of April, 1858—nearly sixteen months. The amount due the contractor for the entire work is $3,920 65.

In filling up the certificate of prices which has to be furnished by the Street Commissioner, it is necessary to state, in addition to the contract prices of work, what number of days' wages of inspectors are properly chargeable to the property assessed, and the rate of wages per day. The ordinance of the Common Council, directing this work to be done, does not authorize the employment of an inspector upon it; but it appears that $1,099 50 have already been paid to inspectors on this work, and that there is an unpaid claim for inspectors' services amounting to $373 50. Total inspectors' wages, paid and unpaid, $1,473, on a contract amounting to $3,920; and this when there is no authority for having an inspector upon the work at all!

By the following statement of payments to Inspectors on this work it will be seen that they were receiving pay for several months before the date of the contract, and for a portion of the time two Inspectors have been paid for this work for the same period:

INSPECTORS OF FIFTY-SECOND-STREET, FOURTH TO FIFTH-AVENUES.

H. Lewis was appointed Aug. 19, 1856. Removed Sept. 17, 1856, and was paid on judgment by Comptroller for inspection of this work Oct. 29, 1857	$408 00
Was also paid by Street Commissioner, Sept. 1, 1856	18 00
Alonzo Hawley was appointed Sept. 17, 1856, and removed Nov. 12, 1856. Was paid by Comptroller Dec. 31, 1857, on his own affidavit. Affidavit says he was discharged by Charles Devlin June 30, 1857	391 50
G. W. Chambers was appointed Nov. 13, 1856, and has continued inspector on the work until completed on April 23, 1858. Was paid by Comptroller, on Sept. 29, 1857	282 00
Total payments	$1,099 50

Chambers has a claim for compensation from the date up to which he obtained judgment until the completion of the work. This claim amounts to $373 50. It has been disallowed in this office, but the question is, what disposition is to be made of the $1,099 50 already paid?

The Contractor is over his time, and perhaps could be made to pay damages incurred thereby; but as there is no authority for appointing an Inspector, could be fairly held liable for the Inspector's wages, after the expiration of the four months allowed for completing the work. If for one, he is liable for both during the time they were drawing pay for inspecting the same work, can these charges for wages already paid Inspectors be incorporated in the assessment list, and become a lien on the property assessed, when there is no authority made under the Ordinance for making the appointment? These questions, together with the facts in the case as stated, are all submitted for your decision and information. You will notice that the Surveyor's fees which are considered high, amount to $201 10. The Inspectors' being $1,473; the whole work done at the contract price amounting to only $3,920.

Respectfully submitted, EDWARD COOPER,
Street Commissioner.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
New-York, June 15, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

The assessment for setting curb and gutter stones, paving and flagging sidewalks in Forty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, confirmed by the Common Council, approved June 9, 1858, has been received and examined in this office. Before sending it to the Collector of Assessments, I think it my duty to return the assessment-list to your Honorable bodies, with the following information and comments, for such action as may be deemed necessary and proper under the circumstances: In the first place, the certificate of the Street Commissioner is not signed, and of the seven different kinds of work for which prices are given, only three are included in the contract. The contract itself is signed by the Contractor only. It was entered into on the 31st of July, 1857. The Surveyor's return of quantities of work done, and Inspector's certificate of completion, according to the terms of the contract, are both dated April 30, 1857, more than three months previous to the date of the contract. The prices are for paving, 27 cents per square yard. For curb and gutter, 40 cents per lineal foot; for flagging, 9 cents per square foot. These prices are inserted in figures only, not written in full. Every one of them has been scratched, and original figures altered. The prices included in the assessment as confirmed, but not in the contract, are: For rock-excavation, two dollars and fifty cents per cubic yard; resetting curb and gutter stones, per lineal foot, twelve cents; relaying bridge stones, per square foot, twenty cents; rubbish removed, per yard, forty cents. The ordinance directing the work to be done, approved Nov. 19, 1856, does not authorize the appointment of an Inspector. An Inspector, it appears, was employed on the work, his wages amount to one hundred and eighty dollars, and this forms a portion of the amount to be assessed on the property. I find that it is usual for the Inspector to certify that the work is finished according to the terms of the contract and to his entire satisfaction. The Surveyor only returns quantities. The Superintendent of Street Improvements reports to this office that he has no records in his office from which he can ascertain anything relating to this matter, excepting that by statement furnished from the office of the Comptroller, it appears that D. W. O'Mailey, Inspector, was paid one hundred and eighty dollars ($180) on account of this work on the 27th October, 1857. The whole amount earned by the contractor, according to the returns of the work, and list of prices as given in the *un* signed certificate of the Street Commissioner, is one thousand eight hundred and seventeen dollars, fifty-one cents, ($1,817 51.) By the terms of the contract no portion of this amount was due, until the assessment was confirmed. The books of this office show nothing in regard to payments already made for the work, but I learn from the Comptroller that the sum of $1,272 26 was paid to John McGrane, Contractor, on the 30th of November, 1857, more than six months previous to the confirmation of the assessment. This is the first assessment-list confirmed by the Common Council that has been returned to this office since the date of my appointment. The above details are given partly in illustration of the manner in which this business has heretofore been conducted, but principally for the purpose of laying before you all the facts I am possessed of relating to that portion of the business of this Department which requires your action, and also for the purpose of showing the principles which shall govern the Department so long as I shall have the honor of being at its head.

The two important points to be acted on are—

1. Is property to be assessed for work done at prices not included in any contract, and not certified to by the Street Commissioner?

2. Is property to be assessed for Inspector's wages on work, in cases where the Common Council have not authorized his employment?

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD COOPER, Street Commissioner.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—JUNE 16.

Before K. G. White, Esq.

Joseph Sutton, chief mate of the United States Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, was arrested, charged with having, while in the port of Havana, broken open the chest of one Augustus Lewis, one of the waiters, and taken out two gold pieces—one $20 and one $5.

On the examination, had this day, it was shown that the waiter had committed many thefts upon the passengers, and had been put under arrest for stealing a pistol; that the mate, acting under directions from the Captain, searched his trunk, and found some stolen articles.

The evidence for the prosecution being insufficient to sustain the warrant, Mr. Sutton was discharged, and the complaint dismissed.

Mr. Newmann for prosecution; Mr. Donohue for defence.

A ROUGH FIGHTER.—Henry Walker and Richard Morrissey had a dispute Tuesday evening, at corner of Barrow and Greenwich streets, which ended in their having a sharp set-to. Walker was not satisfied, however, with settling the difficulty by a square fight, but at length seized the under lip of his adversary between his teeth, retaining it between his incisors with the desperation of a bull-terrier. An attempt was made to separate them, but Walker did not let go his hold until he had bitten the lip of Morrissey clean off. He dashed the piece of flesh from his mouth, saying: "I don't want any of your lip." After the fight had ended the police came up and arrested Walker, and he was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and committed to answer a charge of mayhem.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE LATE FIRE IN BAXTER-STREET—DEATH OF ONE OF THE INJURED PERSONS.—PETER LOFTUS, one of the four persons buried at the fire last Monday night at No. 14 Baxter-street, died yesterday morning at the City Hospital. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner GAMBLE. The evidence showed that the deceased and the three persons who were buried with him, were engaged in picking hair for mattrasses, when the hair came in contact with the flame of a lamp, instantly setting the whole of it in a blaze. A verdict of "death by burns accidently received," was rendered by the jury.

[Advertisement.]

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KNOX'S SUMMER HATS.—The greatest "hit" of the season is KNOX'S last production. Upon it he has expended his best skill and experience, and the result is an achievement in the way of hat-making, that delights the public and gives to his rivals a sensation of being entirely and emphatically "used up." He sells his matchless fabrics at No. 212 Broadway, at his usual price of $4.

[Advertisement.]

HA! HA! A GLORIOUS PIECE!—Yes indeed that new national drama, "Jessie Wharton," at Barnum's Museum, is a truly beautiful and stirring production. It overflows with patriotic fire, with thrilling incidents, with effective scenes and rare acting. Go and see it to-night if you wish to be truly delighted. BLANCHARD and his great dog perform at Barnum's this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER ENGAGEMENT.—Light, musical and amusing pieces are given every night at Purdy's National Theatre to the great amusement of throngs of visitors. Miss MARIA BARTON, Mr. H. A. PERRY, Mr. G. L. FOX, &c., appearing to-night in four pieces.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
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Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Discharging sores, indolent ulcers, abscesses, and hard swellings of many years' standing, are daily cured in all parts of the world by this invaluable preparation. Sold at No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 16.

$28,000 Virginia 6s	95	50 Hudson River R.	26
19,000 Missouri St. 6s	87	50 do	25¾
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	93½	450 do	25½
2,000 Cal. St 7s, n bs	85½	100 do ...s30	25
6,000 N. Y. St 6s, '73. opg	1 5	300 Reading Railroad.c	42¾
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	90½	400 do ...s15	42½
5 0 N Y Cen. 7s exin.	100	200 do ...s10	42½
5,000 N Y Cen. Bds '76	96¼	1600 do ...s30	42
1,000 Erie 1st Mtg Bds	99	200 do ...c	42½
4,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bds	93	15 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R	21
5,000 Erie 4th Mtg Bds	60	200 do ...b60	21¼
1,000 Hud. Riv. Con Bs	62	160 do	21½
3,000 Harlem R. R. 2d m	74½	100 do ...s60	21
11,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. b	86	200 M. S. & N. Ia. pf st b3	43
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d m	43	50 do ...s10	43
7,000 La C. & M. 1 g. b	3½	50 do ...s30	42¾
1,000 do	30½	50 do ...b30	43½
1,000 Goshen Branch b	68	100 Gal. & Chic. R. ...s10	83½
39 Merchants' Bank	108½	50 do	83½
25 Bk Commerce	103	250 Cleve & Tol. R. s30	32½
6 Am. Ex. Bk. scrip	101	700 do	32¾
25 Im. & Trad Bk	105½	100 do ...s30	32½
30 Phenix Bank	107½	100 do ...s30	32
10 Del. & H. C. Co. s30	97½	100 do ...s20	32½
5 do	97½	100 do	32¾
125 Pac. Mail S. Co. s30	75½	670 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	71½
50 do ...b30	76	100 do ...s10	71½
100 do ...s3	75½	100 do ...s30	71½
250 New-York Cen. R.	81½	400 do ...s30	71
100 do ...b30	81½	50 do ...s60	71
500 do ...s10	81¼	50 do ...s10	71½
1300 do	81	150 do	71½
300 do ...b30	81½	50 do ...s10	71½
50 do ...s30	81½	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R. b60	20
100 Erie Railroad	16	100 do	19½
450 do	16½	90 do	19½
25 do	16½	300 do ...b3	20
6 Panama R. R.	109½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	93	500 Erie Railroad	16½
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	86¾	100 Reading R. R. ...s10	43
2,000 La C. & M. L. G. B	30½	200 do ...s30	43¼
5,000 do	30½	100 do	43½
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds	85	100 do	43½
100 Bk. of Commerce	103	250 do ...s3	43½
5 American Ex. Bk	103	50 Hud Riv. R. R.	25½
10 do	103½	100 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	21
50 Pac Mail Stm Co	75½	200 do	21½
100 do ...at 60d	74	15 do	21½
25 Mich. Cent. R. R	56	100 do ...s10	21
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R. b30	81	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R. b60	83½
100 do ...s60	80½	200 do	83
450 do	81	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	32
100 do ...b60	81	100 do ...b30	32
50 do	80¾	200 do	31¾
50 do ...s30	80½	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	70½
50 do ...s30	80½	50 do ...s60	70
50 Mil. & Miss. RR	20	50 do ...s10	70½
10 do	20½		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 N. Y. & H. R. R. 7s	80¾	40 Citizens' Bank	104
4,000 C. of Ochkosh 8s	45	20 Am. Exchange Bk	102½
10,000 D. & R. C. Co. 6s	80	5 Metropolitan Bank	109½
1,000 C. N. C. & M. R. 6s	10½	10 Imp & Traders' Bk	105½
10 East River Bank	82	10 Am Express Co	88
50 Mechanics' B. Asso	49	200 C. of Brunsw. stock	1.50

WEDNESDAY, June 16—P. M.

The principal movement in the Money marmarket to-day was the exchange, by the Banks, of Gold for Treasury Bills. The deposits with the Sub-Treasurer were $1,921,200, which with the deposits yesterday make $3,121,300. Most of the Treasury Bills taken in exchange will go into the Loan column of the Banks. Some few parcels were taken by Trust and Savings Companies and private Banking houses. The operation is a very timely and acceptable one to the Banks, whose managers are rather at present indisposed to extend their lines upon long-date mercantile bills. The Treasury paper being at all times receivable for Customs, it will be equivalent to Specie itself on the return of active trade, next Fall, in case the enhanced price of Money should make it desirable to pay out the bills to the importers. Of the Treasury bills awarded to Messrs. VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL at 4½ ℔ cent. interest, the City Bank has taken $200,000; the Mechanics' Bank, $100,000, and the New-York Life and Trust, $100,000. The Bowery Savings Bank has $50,000 on the same terms through Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON. The Bank of Commerce made a further deposit of Gold to-day to complete the award of $1,500,000 in 4½ ℔ cents, made direct to the Bank. The following is the award of the 4½ ℔ cents. to make up the $4,000,000 proposed for by the Secretary:

	Awarded.		Awarded
G. S. Robbins & Son	$125,000	Ketchum, Howe & Co.	6,250
U. S. Trust Co	56,250	Read & Lathrop	6,250
A. Belmont	125,000	Hoguet & Buell	3,750
Van Vleck, R. & D.	137,500	Sweeny, R. & Co.	125,000
Thompson Bros	125,000	Riggs & Co	25,000
Marie & Kanz.	150,000	Bank of Metropolis	12,500
Trevor & Colgate	25,000	Appleton & Co	15,000
M. Morgan & Son	15,000	McKim & Co.	12,500
Meigs & Smith	50,000	E. W. Clark & Co.	25,000
Phenix Bank	12,500	Cronise & Co	25,000
J. P. Richards	12,500	Far & Mech. Bank	12,500
Hoffman, C. & Co	31,250	Suffolk Bank	12,500
Roosevelt & Son	12,500	New-England Bk	6,250
Tradesmens' Bank	6,25.	New-Haven Bank	2,500
East R. Savings Bk.	9,375	Far. Bk., Lancaster	2,500
B. H. Field	9,375	Total	$1,195,000

The Exchange market for the Boston steamer closed yesterday afternoon with some degree of steadiness at 109@109¼ on London. The exports of produce and miscellaneous goods from this port, for the present week, amounts to over $1,732,000, and these, with the cotton trade from the South, have afforded an ample supply of Exchange for the regular trade demand. Among the exports returned by the Custom-House are about 500,000 bushels Wheat, and 35,000 bbls. Flour. The low prices have at length induced quite a speculative movement in the Corn Exchange for European account.

The additional English news telegraphed this morning from the *Europa*, at Halifax, to Saturday, June 5, from London, is deemed pretty conclusive that no serious trouble is to result from the Gulf affair, while the Liverpool and Manchester advices are better for the Cotton trade. Our State Stocks continued in request in London, though Railway securities, without much change in price, were dull.

The Bank movement in the cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans as officially reported this week, and the Sub-Treasury balance at New-York to the close of last week, are as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, June 12	$116,022,152	$84,283,094	$33,367,253	$7,367,253
Boston, June 14	53,951,000	20,815,600	9,410,600	5,732,800
Philadelphia, June 14	23,796,065	15,883,306	7,055,188	2,387,886
New-Orleans, June 5	13,521,534	16,007,939	10,257,171	7,965,484
Sub-Treas., N. Y. June 12			4,863,639	
Total	$207,290,771	136,990,039	64,093,841	23,453,423
Last week	$207,595,576	135,968,682	64,653,013	23,742,856

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $2,017,635, and paid out $231,003, raising the balance in the New-York office to $7,412,334—an increase of $2,608,705 since the close of last week.

The Stock Exchange showed a more general activity to-day than on Tuesday. The speculators against the market came in freely as sellers on time 10@30@60 days of Reading, Rock Island, Toledo, &c., and the cash sales of New-York Central and Hudson River were quite considerable. Prices were on the average about ½ ℔ cent. lower than yesterday. The Stocks offered were taken with more apparent confidence in the recovery of the market than on the dull closing of Tuesday afternoon, and this feeling was particularly evinced in Reading, which, after the adjournment of the early Board, brought as much as 43½ ℔ cent., cash, on the Street, after selling at 42, seller's option, and 42½, cash, at the Board. The demonstration against Rock Island was quite formidable, both on cash terms and on seller's option, and the *shorts* held the market through the forenoon. Although no special injury by the rain-storms and high waters in the West is reported on this line, nearly all the Western Road Stocks have been weakened, for the moment, by these occurrences. The bid for Illinois Central was only 81½ ℔ cent. State Stocks are again higher, with a quick inquiry for Virginias at 95, Tennessees at 93½ and Missouris at 87 ℔ cent. Panama and Delaware and Hudson were firm for cash. Some time offers were made to sell Panama 1 ℔ cent. lower. The shares of the Pacific Mail were sold *short* yesterday and to-day, on some calculation not exactly defined, that the recent Congressional appropriation admits of doubtful construction. But we do not hear that the officers of the Company who were at Washington to arrange for the terms of the appropriation, evince the slightest concern on this point.

At the afternoon Board, the contest against the market was quite spirited again, contracts on time being offered at tempting concessions from the cash prices, and, of course, affecting these to some extent. The current sales on the printed list were: New-York Central at 81 cash, 80½ seller 30 days; Reading 43, seller 10 days, 43⅜@½ cash; Rock Island, 70½ cash, 70 seller 60 days; Hudson, 25½; Toledo, 31⅞ ℔ cent. On the final adjournment, the market stiffened ¼@⅜ ℔ cent., and left off unsettled. Reading at 43½, the cash bid; New-York Central, 81⅛; and Rock Island 71. The foundation appears to have been laid for renewed activity to morrow. The large orders for Reading constitute the particular *Bull* feature of the dealings of to-day. On most of the other Railroads, the *Bears* had the control until near the close of business.

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for May, were as follows:

May, 1858	$72,805 99
Same month last year	53,859 92
Increase	$18,946 07

The Mercantile Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℔ cent. payable July 1.

The amount received for toll on the New-York Canals during the first week of June, and to the 8th of June, in the years given below, is as follows:

	1st week in June.	To June 8.
1858	$71,808	$426,093
1857	56,742	274,085
1856	79,893	321,224
1855	96,850	495,015
1854	105,595	608,757
1853	81,010	674,571
1052	102,892	648,092

Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 55 Wall-street, offer at private sale a small parcel of the five-year Revenue Bonds of the City of Mobile, bearing 8 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The present loan is less than $100,000.

PITTSBURG BANKS, JUNE 14.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
B'k Pittsburg	$250,261	$523,548	$1,533,241	$642,032
Ex. Bank	441,470	226,830	1,374,391	352,473
M. & M. Bk.	148,905	112,028	872,478	220,414
Citizens' Bk.	114,010	56,842	577,022	62,872
Mech. Bank	138,460	81,568	654,719	93,298
Iron City Bk.	124,070	128,276	378,695	107,768
Alleg. Bank	168,750	89,250	475,405	78,005
Total	$1,385,926	$1,218,342	$5,865,951	$1,556,862
Previous w'k	$1,426,586	$1,207,637	$5,895,461	$1,540,926

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of May,

1858 were	$72,805 99
For the same month last year	53,859 92
Increase	$18,946 07

The earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of May were as follows:

From Freight	$43,773 16
From Passengers	60,811 96
From Mails	4,482 29
From Rent of Road	5,500 00
From Miscellaneous	164 36
Total	$114,731 77
Earnings during same month last year	130,587 15
Decrease (12 ℔ cent)	15,855 38

The expenses in May were as follows, viz.:

Station expenses	$6,564 87
Cost of running	21,216 65
General expenses	13,536 20
Repairs of machinery	16,373 76
Repairs of track and roadway	19,028 68
Repairs of structures	1,645 49
Total	$78,365 65
Expenses in same month last year	$94,270 04
Decrease (17 ℔ cent.)	$15,904 39
Net earnings in May, 1857	$36,317 11
Net earnings in May, 1858	36,366 12
Increase of net earnings	$49 01

The Last Treasury Notes.

From the Washington Union, June 16.

The advertisement for four millions of treasury notes, which resulted in the bids which were opened on Monday, produced an offer of $28,635,000, or more than seven times the amount demanded! The minimum amount of interest proposed for, by the contestants for the loan, was 4⅛ ℔ cent.; the maximum, 6 ℔ cent. The amount of the offer, at 4⅛ ℔ cent., was $2,750,000, which amount was of course awarded at that rate. The remaining $1,250,000 of the loan was awarded *pro rata* to bidders at 4¾ ℔ cent., who each obtained an eighth of the amount of their bids. Thus the whole loan was disposed of at a rate of interest averaging a little above 4⅛ ℔ cent.

Real Estate.....WEDNESDAY, June 16.

By order of Surrogate, Mr. A. J. BLEECKER sold a plot of ground and improvements on the north side of Fifteenth-street, 350 feet west of Eighth avenue. The plot is 25 feet front, and together with the area in the rear equal to about 2⅛ lots, with a house in front and a hat factory in the rear; bought by JOHN RANDALL for $8,300.

Mr. LUDLOW, at private sale, has sold house and lot No. 12 West Twenty-second-street, 25x70 feet, lot 98 9 feet. Both sold for $25,000, all cash.

We hear also from Mr. LUDLOW, who initiated the sale, that Mr. O. D. MUNN, of the *Scientific American*, has bought of Mr. JAMES N. TITUS the nine lots—one a 20-foot lot—on the north side of Forty-first-street, 100 feet distant from both Fifth and Madison avenues, being in the rear of Mr. GEORGE HIGGINS' front on Fifth-avenue, for $4,750 per lot,—bought, we presume, for an investment.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm and in steady demand; sales 4,000 bbls. at former rates. A steady milling demand for good samples of GRAIN, and light arrivals strengthen the market; sales nearly 30,000 bush., good White Michigan, $1 10@$1 12½, the extreme price only for small parcels prime. Amongst the sales were 7,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at 90c., and small parcels prime White Kentucky at $1 27. CORN in good demand; sales, several parcels unsound at 68c.@69c.; sound Western mixed at 70c.@71c., 26,000 bush, OATS advanced at 47c.@48c., with small sales, and 45c., weight, for Chicago. Holders of WHISKY ask 21½c., but there are no buyers. Shipments by tows continue light; 43,000 bush. Wheat; 6,000 bush Corn.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 16.

FLOUR market dull, the speculative demand having ceased. WHISKY 22c., with more sellers than buyers. BACON advanced ⅛c.; demand good. MESS PORK dull at $16. MONEY plenty. EXCHANGE dull, and rates without change.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, June 16.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,900 bales at an advance of ⅛c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, June 16.

COTTON—Average sales to-day, but no quotable change in prices.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR firmer, closing active; stock nearly exhausted; sales 4,000 bbls. at $3 75@$4 for common to choice Superfine Upper Lake and Michigan; $4 12@$4 37 for Extra do.; $3 87@$4 12 for superfine Ohio, Indiana and Southern Illinois, and $4 25@$4 50 for Extra do., including 900 bushels Wisconsin to arrive at $4. WHEAT firmer and tending upward, the market closing with more on the spot; sales 45,000 bushels Chicago Spring, to arrive, at 78c.; 5,000 bush. do. at 79c., free on board; 10,000 bush. Red and White Winter at 87½c.@91c. for the former and 95c.@$1 08 for the latter. CORN firmer; sales of 25,000 bushels at 60c.@62c. for Lower Lake and 62½c.@63c. for Illinois, closing at the outside rate. RYE firmer; sales 3,000 bushels at 58c. WHISKY scarce and firmer at 21c. FREIGHTS dull at 10c. for Wheat, and 36c. for Flour to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 4,000 bush. Wheat; 3,000 bush. Corn; 5,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bush. Wheat; 5,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm; sales 700 bbls. at $4 62½ for extra Michigan, and $4 87½@$5 12½ for double extra Canadian. WHEAT firm; sales 20,000 bushels at 80c.@81c. for Chicago Spring; 81c. for Racine Club; $1 01 for White Indiana, and $1 03 for White Michigan. CORN a shade better; sales of 3,000 bushels at 63c. for Illinois River, and 61½c. for Indiana. *Lake Imports to-day*: 75,000 bushels Wheat; 12,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*: 2,000 bbls. Flour; 34,000 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT active, and 1c. higher. Sales at 73c. CORN active at 53½c. OATS buoyant. *Shipments to Buffalo*—27,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—26,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—240 bbls. Flour; 57,000 bushels Wheat; 34,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 15.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 4,500 bales at unchanged but firmer prices; sales of last three days, 15,500 bales; receipts of same time, 4,600 bales; stock, 160,000 bales; increased receipts at this port, 81,500 bales, and at all Southern ports 94,500 bales, as compared with last year at this time. SUGAR steady at 6⅜c.@7c. MOLASSES, 24c.@26c. FLOUR has advanced 12½c.@25c. WHEAT, 90c.@$1. CORN steady. WHISKY, 21c.@22c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ⅜d.@7-16d. EXCHANGE on New-York, sight, ⅜ discount.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 16.

FLOUR quiet at $4@$4 35. WHEAT steady. RYE $1@$1 05; white $1 05@$1 25. CORN active; white 68c.@71c. WHISKY 22½c.@23½c. PROVISIONS dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 16.

FLOUR slow of sale; prices unchanged; holders demand an advance. WHEAT firm and scarce. CORN active. WHISKY firm. PROVISIONS unchanged.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board*—$290 Pennsylvania 5s, 89½; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 78½; $3,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 96½; $1,000 Passenger Railroad 7s, 83½; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 74½; 5 Lehigh Scrip, 29, 160 Reading Railroad, 21½; 100 do., 21½; 200 do., 21½; 9 City Passenger Railroad, 51; 10 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 98½; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½; 7 Lehigh Navigation, 49; 3 Morris Canal Pref'd, 99½; 100 Girard Bank, 10¾; 20 do., 10½; 10 Commonwealth Bank, 20¼; 50 Farmers & Mechanics Bank 57; 2 N. America Bank, 133.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 114; Philadelphia 6s, 95½@96; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 95½@96; Philadelphia 6s, new, 100½@100¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 89½@90; Reading Railroad, 21½@21¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74@75; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '44, 90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 62@62½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾@41½; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 100¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 85½@86; Morris Canal Consolidated 42@45; Morris Canal Preferred, 99¼@99¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 58; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 59@60; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7@8; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 13@13⅜; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10½@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 66@67; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mort., 50@51; Long Island, 11½@11¾; Girard Bank, 10½@11; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 48½@49; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9½@9¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 57½@58; New Creek, ¼@⅜; Catawissa Railroad 6½@7; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 17
North Star	New-York	Southampton	June 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	June 23
Arago	New-York	Havre	June 26
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 30
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 1
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 1
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	July 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 7
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	July 10

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 9
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	June 9
New York	Glasgow	New York	June 12
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	June 16
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	June 16
Borussia	Southampton	New York	June 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 19
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	June 23

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—John McGill, James S. Forsyth, Miss J. Shaw, James Gorman, A. M. Marcus, Miss Barnes, R. C. Jones, S. H. Northrup, S. Whitmore, E. G. Farber, J. Bishop, Mrs. Temple, E. Morse, Miss Irwin, W. A. Jackson, Morris Stone, F. Lanberg, M. Levits, A. Sampson, and 12 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Mary Stewart, from Curacoa—C. H. W. Petraus.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets...... 7 33 | Moon sets..... 11 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 0 04 | Gov. Island. 0 53 | Hell Gate..... 2 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 16

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Henry Ludlam; Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Westernport, Berry, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ships Isaac Webb, Bryer, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Realm, Burgess, New Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Milwaukee, Rhodes, Melbourne, C. Peterson.

Barks Flash, Wilson, Vera Cruz, Hargous Bros.; S. Kilham, White, Glasgow, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; J. Godfrey, Clark, San Francisco, A. Ladd; Aura, Gage, Havana, M. Trudilla; J. J. Cobb, Peterson, Havana, Mora, Bros. & Naverro.

Brigs Essex, Brown, Union Island, Walsh, Carver & Chase; F. O. Field, Herriman, Porto Rico, R. P. Buck & Co.; S. Welch, Barrett, Union Island, I. B. Gager; Ocean Isle, (Br.,) Doe, Turk's Island, Penniston & Jones; W. C. Clark, Farnsworth, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase; B. F. Nash, White, Cienfuegos, C. & E. J. Peters; Naiad, Seighton, Bangor, master; Caroline, Whittberry, Aspinwall, Panama R. R.

Schooners Cabot, Hamilton, Boston, J. H. Nickerson; E. Johnson, Funnell, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; J. D. Kinney, Crawford, Jacksonville, master; Ida de la Torre, Baker, Point a-Petre, I. B. Gager; Louisiana, Stott, Cherrystone, J. H. Powell; Mindoro, Sargent, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; Elia, Packard, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; J. A. Van Name, Philadelphia or Wilmington, C. H. Pierson; Geo. Byron, Ford, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase; C. Keen, Stacy, Charleston, C. H. Pierson; Jas. Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Arrived.

Steamship Isabel Rollins, Charleston 61 hours in ballast to Spofford, Tiles on & Co. Came on for repairs.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Planet, Soper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Tacony, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Brig A. Smithers, (Br.,) Johnson, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Mary Stewart, (of Bangor,) Dennison Curacoa May 28, with salt to Kolf & Persuhn. 9th inst. lat. 32 26, lon. 70 09, exchanged signals with an American frigate, stg S.

Schr. Island Belle, (of Brookhaven,) Overton, St. Barts June 3, with fruit to master.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Hoover, Wilmington, Del., 3 ds., with corn meal, &c., to S. C. Paxson & Co.

Schr. Saunders, Wyman, Machiasport 4 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Rio, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse to Blodgett & Baker.

Schr. Ellen Louisa, Thompson, New-Haven, with mdse. to E. H. Hemmingway.

Schr. R. B. Pitts, McCarty, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Peruvian, (Br.,) Outhouse, Hillsboro, N. B., 13 ds., with plaster—bound to Newark, N. J.

Schr. New-York Packet, Bancroft, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Paran, Clark, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

WIND—During the day, S. S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c., Syren, (Br. screw,) Smith, Bermuda. Ships Kitty Simpson, Canfield, Melbourne; Lebanon, Hamilton, Liverpool; Tsar, Fales, Union Island. Barks Louisa, Kilham, for ——; Exact, Walker, Savannah, and others. The ship Constantine, Macoduck, for Liverpool, has anchored at the S. W. Spit.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 16—Arr. ship Callender, Patten, New-Orleans; brig Marshall Smith, Accra, Africa.

Domestic Ports.

KEY WEST, June 10.—The Br. brig Starr, Captain Hutchins, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, with a cargo of molasses, ran upon Grecian Shoal the night of the 28th May, and in the morning received assistance from the wreckers, who took out 48 hhds. and 10 bbls., and then got her afloat. The Captain settled the salvage on the reef, giving the salvors $2,000. Not leaking, and being slightly injured, he at once proceeded on his voyage.

The schr. Ike Marvel here from New-Orleans, in distress, has got her mainmast unshipped and a new one is ready to receive the rigging. Her repairs will not be extensive. She will be able to sail on the 15th.

The ship Richmond, Capt. Gookin, sailed on the 5th for Boston, in ballast—expenses, $3,13 58. She was dismasted, and sent her cargo on by ship Suffolk.

The ship Rockland, Brown, sails about the 15th for New-York. She is leaking freely, and goes on with a steam-pump. Her expenses have been $9,664 39—expenses and salvage $30,204 58.

The ship Commodore Bliss, with the dry cargo of the Rockland, sailed on the morning of the 6th for Boston.

The steamship Isabel Rollins, from Charleston for this city and Havana, ran upon the Washerwoman Shoal, 15 miles east of this, the afternoon of the 6th. The accident occurred while the Captain was below at dinner. (The only time he ever left the deck while passing this dangerous reef since he has been running the Isabel.) Key West was in sight, a beacon on the quarter and one on the bow, but the boat was directed too close, and having a heavy cargo, brought up on the outer Washerwoman; she drove up some distance upon the reef. The ship was not ashore long, and she sustained little if any injury. She did not leave Key West until the evening of the 7th. Judge Marvine allowed the two lighters which rendered her some assistance $1,500 salvage, although Capt. Rollins did not estimate the service worth over $300.

Arrived, 6th, Mystic Valley, Smith, New-York.

Sailed, 4th, U. S. steamer Water Witch, Lt. Rogers, Havana; Br. gun boat Jasper, Lt. Pym, do.; 5th, ship Richmond, Gookin, Boston; 6th, ship Commodore, Bliss, Boston; 9th, schrs. Eben Sawyer, New-York; Mystic Valley, Smith, Pensacola.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, May 28, barks Eagle, for New-York soon; Theodore, for Rio Hache, to load for Liverpool, do. Brig Susan T. Norcross, for Porto Rico in 5 ds.